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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

A Certain Regimental Party Committee of the PLA Units of Shenyang Gives Play to the Glorious Tradition of Supporting the Government and Cherishing the People and Pays Attention to Strengthening Revolutionary Unity between the Army and the Government and between the Army and the People 1

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Page

Armymen and People of Yenpien Struggle Side by Side Under the Guidance of the Line of Unity for Victory of the 9th Party Congress 3

YELLOW RIVER

By Following Chairman Mao's Great Instructions "Work on the Yellow River Must Be Done Well" Our Country Makes Great Achievements in All-Round Control of the Yellow River 5

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Outstanding Features in Hsiangt'an 9

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

New Things in Shangwang 11

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Our Traditional Arts and Crafts Are Radiant With Youth Under Impetus of Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 15

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Chinese Factories Greet National Day with New Production Achievements 18

FRESH FRUIT

Thriving Peking Fruit Market 19

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

A. Kellezi Fetes Chinese Friendship Group 21

Carcani Receives Chinese Friendship Group 21

Albanian Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Nanking 22

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Argentine President 22

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Holds Banquet for Chinese Ambassador 23

Page

CHINA AND CONGO

President Ngouabi Receives Chinese Ambassador 24

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 24

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi Concludes State Visit to China 24

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Message from Shahbanou of Iran 25

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Message from Iranian Prime Minister 26

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Welcome Banquet for Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade 27

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets with Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka 28

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Continue Talks 28

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Hold Fourth Session of Talks 29

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Masayoshi Ohira Continue Talks 29

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Visits Great Wall and Ming Tombs 30

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Visits Palace Museum and Unearthed Cultural Relics Exhibition 30

Joint Statement of Governments of People's Republic of China and Japan Signed in Peking 31

Joint Statement of the Governments of the People's Republic of China and Japan 31

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 34

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's Toast at Reciprocal Banquet 35

Page

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast at Reciprocal Banquet Given by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka 37

Peking Banquet in Honor of Visiting Japanese Journalists 39

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Growing Friendship between Chinese and Latin American Peoples 39

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Presents Credentials 42

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Regular Meeting of Sino-Mongolian Boundary Through Railway Traffic Held in Ulan Bator 42

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Sino-Korean Border Railway Joint Committee Meets 43

Flowers of Friendship Blossom Along Both Sides of Yalu River 43

Korean Hydro-Meteorological Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 45

Chinese Film Week Opens in Pyongyang 46

CHINA AND PERU

Feature Story: Ode to Defense of 200 Nautical Miles of Waters 47

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Party Workers' Delegation Leaves Romania for Home 49

Romanian Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking 50

CHINA AND TOGO

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Togo 50

Agreement of Economic and Technical Cooperation between Chinese and Togolese Governments Signed in Peking 52

NATIONAL

RAILWAY CORPS

Carry Out Construction Meticulously Without Overlooking a Single Detail 53

Page

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Precious Asset of the Minority Nationalities in Border Areas 57

COMMODITIES

Solve Contradictions and Handle Commodity Supply Work Properly 61

POTATO SEEDS

Insist on Practice and Cultivate Fine Seed Strains 64

RIVER CONTROL

Transformation of a Dangerous River into a Navigable Passage 66

Unruly Northeast China River Tamed 71

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front To Suspend Shelling During National Day Holidays 72

OVERSEAS CHINESE

State Council General Office Gives National Day Reception for Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macau, Taiwan Compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals of Chinese Descent 73

Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Reception for Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese 74

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Delegation of Chinese Compatriots in Hong Kong and Macau Arrives in Peking for National Day Celebrations 77

Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macau, Taiwan-Born Compatriots and Overseas Chinese Arrive in Peking for National Day 77

SPORTS

Mass Sports in North China City 78

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Major North China Industrial Center Tops Production Plans 79

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Big Tirana Meeting Celebrates Chinese National Day 81

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Albania for Romania 83

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Botswana Independence Anniversary 84

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Banquet on Anniversary of Establishment of China-Cuba Diplomatic Relations 85

CHINA AND GHANA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets New Ghanaian Ambassador to China 85

New Ghanaian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu 86

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Military Attache Gives Army Day Cocktail Party in Peking 86

CHINA AND ITALY

Head of Italian Industrial Exhibition Group Arrives in Peking 87

CHINA AND JAPAN

Joint Statement of Governments of People's Republic of China and Japan Signed in Peking 87

Japanese Foreign Minister Holds Press Conference in Peking 89

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Leaves Peking for Shanghai in Company of Premier Chou En-lai 90

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Arrives in Shanghai in Company of Premier Chou En-lai 92

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet for Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka 93

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Visits Commune Near Shanghai 96

Page

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: New Page in Annals of Sino-Japanese Relations 96

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Leaves Shanghai for Home 99

Leading Members of Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Leave Peking for Home 100

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 100

Japanese Junior Swimmers Delegation Welcomed in Kwangchow 101

CHINA AND LAOS

Delegation of Lao Federation of Trade Unions Arrives in Peking 102

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Nepalese King 102

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Democratic Women's Union Delegation Arrives in Peking 103

Korean Agro-Scientists' Delegation Arrives in Peking 103

Korean Cultural Delegation Arrives in Peking 104

Korean Organizations Give Banquet to Greet Chinese National Day 105

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Gives Reception To Celebrate Chinese National Day 108

CPC Party Workers Delegation Back in Peking 110

Chinese Friendship Group Arrives in Romania 110

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Peking 111

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking 111

CHINA AND US

Delegation of American Society of Newspaper Editors Arrives in Peking 112

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Talks between Representative of Government of People's Republic of China and Representative of Government of Federai Republic of Germany Come to Successful Conclusion 112

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

YAR President, Prime Minister Receive Chinese Government Delegation 113

NATIONAL

EGOCENTRICISM

Thought-Provoking Fact - by Liu Tsung-ming 114

RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Full Scope for One's Abilities at the Foot of the Treasure Pagoda 117

IRON AND STEEL

Iron and Steel Industry in Peking Municipality Basically Achieves Self-Sufficiency in Iron Ore 122

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

China's Petroleum Industry Continues Advance in Big Strides 124

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Flourishing Growth of Light Industry in Shanghai 127

RIVER PORT

Chiuchiang Harbor of Today 131

COMMUNIST LEADERS

Premier Chou En-lai Leaves Shanghai for Peking 133

Premier Chou En-lai Returns to Peking from Shanghai to Warm Welcome of 6,000 Airport Greeters 133

NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Grand National Day Reception 136

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party and State Leaders Greet 23rd Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China 148

Chinese Ambassador to Albanian Gives National Day Reception 151

Chairman Mehmet Shehu Receives Study Group of Chinese People's Liberation Army 154

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth Greet Chinese National Day 155

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Joins Peking People in National Day Celebrations 158

CHINA AND CANADA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Canadian Friend Joseph Smallwood 160

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

Chinese Civil Aviation Delegation Back in Peking after Visiting Six European Countries 160

CHINA AND CONGO

Li Hsien-nien, Chen Jen-hung Meet Delegation of Public Health from People's Republic of China 160

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Cyprus National Day 161

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Belgian, Kuwait, Mexican, Ghanaian Ambassadors to China 162

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Presents Credentials 162

CHINA AND GUINEA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Guinean National Day 163

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Leaves Shanghai for Home 164

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai 165

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Visit Kenya 166

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Greets Chinese National Day 166

Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wang Hung-wen and Keng Piao Meet Delegation from Laos 168

NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION FOR FOREIGNERS

Peking National Day Reception for Foreign Friends 168

Peking National Day Reception in Honor of Foreign Comrades from Fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations 170

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Nigerian National Day 171

Nigerian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking 172

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Sweden and Finland . . . 175

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party, Government Leaders Greet Chinese National Day 175

Pyongyang Meeting Warmly Welcomes Chinese Youth Delegation 177

Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Ten-gkuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wang Hung-wen, Keng Piao Meet Korean Women's Delegation 179

Chinese National Football Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home 180

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Party, State Leaders Greet Chinese National Day 180

Page

China's National Day Celebrated in Hanoi 183

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Greet Chinese National Day 185

Chinese Foreign Minister Expresses Firm Support for September 11 Statement of PRG of RSVN 186

CHINA AND SYRIA

New Ambassador of Syrian Arab Republic to China Arrives in Peking 187

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves Peking for UN General Assembly Session 188

CHINA AND US

US Attorney Martin Popper Arrives in Peking 189

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice President Ghona of Zambia Stops Over at Shanghai on Route Home from Korea 189

NATIONAL

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Production in Peking Hits an All-Time High 190

Shanghai's Industrial and Communications Fronts Make New Achievements in Quality and Output 192

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electric Supply Develops Rapidly in Rural Areas Irrigated by Yellow River in Ninghsia 194

FRONTIER REGIONS

Fight in Unity To Build the Border Area 196

FORESTRY

A Forest of Many Thousand Square Li 198

MARINE PLANTS

Growing Crops in the Sea 202

Page

ECONOMIC CROPS

The Situation of Economic Crops Production in Our Country Is Becoming Better and Better under the Guidance of the Guideline of "Taking Food Grains As the Key Link To Insure All-Round Development" 204

FARM MECHANIZATION

Achievements Made in Actively Making and Popularizing Machines for Paddy Fields 208

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Peking People Celebrate National Day 210

Joyous National Day Celebrations Throughout China 214

PALEOANTHROPOLOGY

Peking Man Exhibition Center To Open on China's National Day 217

GOOD HARVESTS

China Expects Good Harvests of Industrial Crops 218

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun Meet and Fete Australian National Day Reception 221

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Sofia for Home 221

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 222

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives National Day Reception 222

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Pakistan President Greets Chinese National Day 223

Page

Japanese Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 224

Romanian Party and State Leaders Greet 23rd Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China 225

Cuban President, Prime Minister Greet Chinese National Day 226

Appendix - National Day Greetings from Abroad and National Day Receptions Abroad 227

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Holds National Day Reception 228

Chinese Football Delegation Back in Peking After Friendly Visit to Korea 232

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Gives National Day Reception 232

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives National Day Reception 235

Yeh Chien-ying, Li Teh-sheng Meet Vacationing Romanian Officers Group 236

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Coastal States' Struggle Against Superpowers' Hegemony Surges Ahead 237

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in New York for UN General Assembly Session 239

CHINA AND US

American Friends Hold Meeting in New York To Celebrate Chinese National Day 240

Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Ying-chao, Kang Ke-ching Meet and Fete Friendly American Personage Frances Roots Hadden and Her Husband 241

American Associate Professor and Wife Leave Peking 241

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

A Certain Regimental Party Committee of the PLA Units of Shenyang Gives Play to the Glorious Tradition of Supporting the Government and Cherishing the People and Pays Attention To Strengthening Revolutionary Unity between the Army and the Government and Between the Army and the People

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, September 21, 1972)

For many years, the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA units in Shenyang, stationed in Pienmen commune, Fengch'eng hsien, Liaoning Province, and the Party committee of the commune in which it is stationed, by learning from one another and helping one another, have forged a strong militant friendship between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

During the repudiate-revisionism and rectification campaign, this regimental Party committee studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Support the government and cherish the people" and "Support the army and cherish the people," respected more consciously the decisions made by the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune where it was stationed, carried out work in strict accordance with the "Three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention," and won praise from the local people.

This spring, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune passed a resolution for the protection of forest resources. When the regimental Party committee heard of that, it immediately called a meeting, studied and laid down concrete measures for implementing this resolution, and circularized them, together with the resolution of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune, among each and every fighter. At that time, the unit was making training apparatuses and required a large quantity of timber. The comrades and fighters, by repairing old things and making use of rejects, as well as making do with whatever material available, turned out more than 1,000 pieces of training equipment without cutting down a single tree.

When the unit advanced from ordinary training to military training, a training field was urgently required. The regimental Party committee prepared two plans for forming a training field on the north or the west of the barracks of the 3rd battalion and sent the deputy director of the political office to Pienmen commune for the views of the commune members.

The commune Party committee was of the opinion that the land north of the barracks on the 3rd battalion, being broad and level, would be ideal for carrying out training. However, the area was included in a long-term plan for forest formation, and the building of a training field there would prove detrimental to future forest development. The area west of the camp of the 3rd battalion was hilly and close by the river. If they were to open up the hill, fill up the river-bed and change the course of the river, they could not only build a very good training field, but also prevent the flooding of the farmland.

The regimental Party committee accepted the view of the commune Party committee, and decided to adopt the second plan. After constructionwork began, the commune Party committee specially sent a responsible comrade to study and plan together with the unit. By means of the joint efforts of the army and the people, the training field was very quickly completed.

Ordinarily, the Party committee of the unit also regards the difficulties of the commune as its own, and actively supports as well as helps the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune with their work. Recently, Pienmen commune prepared to hold a militia training session, but had difficulties with quarters and instructors. When the Party committee of the unit heard about that, it immediately urged the cadres and fighters to vacate their barracks for the militiamen, and offered their cooking pots, skillets and cooking utensils to the militiamen for their use. It also transferred over ten battalion and company cadres to help the commune in carrying out military training and specially sent its deputy chief of staff to take charge of the work. With the energetic assistance of the unit, this commune has been able to carry out military training smoothly, and the political quality as well as military quality of the militiamen themselves are enhanced.

* * *

Armymen and People of Yenpien Struggle Side by Side Under the Guidance of the Line of Unity for Victory of the 9th Party Congress

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 26, 1972)

(NCNA Changch'un, September 25, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory, commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Yenpien Korean Nationality Autonomous Chou develop our Army's glorious tradition of supporting the government and loving the people, struggle in unity with people of various nationalities in Yenpien and cultivate a profound friendship between the armymen and the people. As a result, touching deeds of armymen loving the people and the people supporting the Army can be seen everywhere along the banks of Hailan River and at the foot of the Ch'angpai Mountains.

Party committees of the units stationed in Yenpien regularly conduct education for the units in supporting the government and loving the people and in the Party's nationality policy. This constantly raises the consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in observing discipline and loving the people. When they live among the people of the Korean nationality, they always pay attention to learning from the Koreans. In the course of training, the commanders and fighters invite old men and women to recall past bitterness and think about present sweetness and learn from the Korean nationality's good thought of warmly loving Chairman Mao and socialism. In the course of bivouac training, they would learn from the example of Koreans, deliberately choose to walk on steep slopes and slippery paths in the rain and triumphantly accomplish their mission.

In the penetrating development of the movement of studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, a certain unit stationed in Yenpien and the Yenpien Military Sub-District sent more than 40 cadres to take part in the cadres' reading class operated by the Party committee of the autonomous chou, to learn from the experience of the Korean comrades in reading assiduously. In the meantime, the Party committee of a certain unit invited Huang Shun-yü, a "Scholar in the Valley," to introduce her experience to members of the Party committee in studying the "Communist Manifesto" with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. Since the beginning of this year, this unit has invited advanced Koreans from various fronts to make a total of 44 reports to the unit. This greatly educated the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

In places where the units are stationed, the commanders and fighters would seriously implement the Party's nationality policy and respect the customs of the Korean people. When the 5th company of a certain unit came to Shihments'un where many Koreans lived, to conduct bivouac training, the commanders and fighters took the initiative to help the masses carry water. Old men and old women in the village said: "The PLA is good!" In order to serve the Korean compatriots better, the commanders and fighters of the units studied the Korean language. Fighters of the 4th squad, 2nd company, stationed in Ch'uank'ou production brigade seriously learned the Korean

language from the Korean masses. After working hard for a period of time, all comrades in the squad were able to understand and speak the language more or less fluently. Breaking down of the language barrier has brought the relations between the armymen and the people even closer.

During intervals between training and execution of missions, the units regularly send their men to help the local people of various nationalities to develop production. Leading cadres of the Yenpien Military Sub-District regularly go out to conduct investigation in local communes and brigades. When they discover problems which need to be solved urgently, they would send for troops to help them.

Puerhhat'ung River in Yenpien often caused floods in the past. So a certain unit stationed there sent a large number of cadres and fighters to work hard together with local river control groups and built a great dike along the river bank. Thereafter the units continue to help the local people regularly to strengthen the dikes. This not only prevents the river from flooding but also enables this river to develop its role in fighting droughts and floods. According to incomplete statistics, military units stationed in Yenpien have offered a total of more than 27,000 work-days in helping the local people to plant rice and fruit trees and control rivers and mountains during the past year.

In the course of struggling together with the armymen, we constantly hear stories of about the Korean compatriots warmly love the PLA. Whenever the New Year or a festival came, Korean dancers and singers went deep into frontier posts to visit the troops. When people of Ilihata production brigade, Hungch'un hsien, learned that fighters stationed in Yenshan at the frontier did not have drinking water during the winter, they let water freeze in basins and buckets and took the ice up to the posts. In the meantime, since the PLA regularly marched on snow-covered land and their socks and shoes got wet easily, the commune members used corn leaves to make water absorbent and water proof inner soles for the fighters.

In the night of the second day of the Spring Festival this year when Korean commune members of Yent'unglitzu production brigade were celebrating the Spring Festival, they suddenly heard that one of the fighters at a sentinel post up in a high mountain 30 li away fell seriously ill. As there was a snowstorm at that moment and traffic was blocked by waist-deep snow, Chin Tsai-hsün, secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, immediately mobilized the masses to help. Chin walked in front, driving more than 20 old cows to tramp the snow and open a way. Behind him some 20 commune members followed closely with a stretcher. After a night's journey they finally brought the sick fighter downhill and sent him to hospital where he was promptly treated.

* * *

YELLOW RIVER

By Following Chairman Mao's Great Instructions "Work on the Yellow River Must Be Done Well" Our Country Makes Great Achievements in All-Round Control of the Yellow River

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 26, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, September 25, 1972) Under the unified plan of the state, people of various nationalities in the Yellow River Valley, following Chairman Mao's great instructions, "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," have developed the work of all-round control of the Yellow River. They have won one victory after another in this work.

The principal tasks of all-round control of the Yellow River include mountain development, water control, gully control, slope development, tree and grass planting and control of loss of water and soil in the upper reaches; building of dikes on both banks of the river to hold flood water in the lower reaches; construction of reservoirs, culverts, sluice gates and hydroelectric stations and development of farmland irrigation in the Yellow River and its tributaries.

After more than 20 years of dogged effort, the situation of "two breaches in three years" in the history of the Yellow River is now changed. The rich resources of the Yellow River are being exploited extensively to serve the development of industrial and agricultural production. A picture of prosperity can now be seen on the two banks of the Yellow River.

The Yellow River is the second largest river in our country. Originating in the plateau of Tsinghai and Tibet, it flows pass Tsinghai Province, Kansu Province, Ninghsia Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Shensi Province, Shansi Province, Honan Province and Shantung Province, and finally enters the Gulf of Chihli some 4,800 kilometers from its source. As the Yellow River flows through loess plateaus in the upper and middle reaches where soil erosion is grave, it carries 1,600 million tons of silt to the lower reaches annually. This makes the Yellow River a river with the greatest amount of silt in the world. This silt is deposited in the lower reaches, raising the river bed there above the surface of the surrounding land and thus becoming an "overhead river." When it rains hard, flood water brings about breaches in the dike which cause flooding and changes the course of the river.

According to historical records, during the 2,000-odd years before the liberation, 1,500-odd breaches in the lower reaches of the Yellow River and 26 major changes of course occurred. The area affected by floods included Tientsin in the north and Kiangsu and Anhwei in the south, a region of 250,000 square kilometers, and losses of human life and property were immeasurable. Consequently, the Yellow River became a notoriously harmful river.

During the past several thousand years the broad masses of working people of our country have struggled incessantly and heroically against the perils of the Yellow River. After the founding of the new China, Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party showed great concern over the work of controlling the Yellow River. The state listed the work of controlling the Yellow River as an important task of socialist construction and formulated a comprehensive plan of control to bring the flood water of the river under basic control and develop the water resources of the river. In 1952 great leader Chairman Mao personally came to inspect the Yellow River and issued the great call "Work on the Yellow River must be done well!" This opened a new chapter in the history of Yellow River control.

Historically the Yellow River caused the greatest damage in the lower reaches in Honan and Shantung Provinces. Since the terrain is flat here, large quantities of silt brought down from the upper and middle reaches during the years is accumulated, making the river bed higher than the ground level. As a result, when higher water came, flooding occurred. Nowadays the water in the "overhead river" still rushes by, but it is stopped by the "Great Wall on Water" which stands on both sides of the river.

For the past 20-odd years a labor force of more than 300,000 or 400,000 has been mobilized in Honan and Shantung Provinces every year during the winter-spring season to make the 1,800-odd-kilometer long dike in the lower reaches higher and thicker, a job involving the transport of more than 380,000,000 cubic meters of earth work. In the meantime, the Tungp'inghu Reservoir and its accompanying flood control projects have been built, which help to bring about preliminary control over the river. Dikes are repaired every year in winter and spring. During the flood season of summer and autumn, a food prevention army of nearly a million people is mobilized to keep watch on the situation of the flood water and make emergency repairs.

In the summer of 1958 a great flood of the Yellow River seldom seen in the past hit Honan and Shantung Provinces. At Huayuank'ou the rate of flow of flood water reached 22,300 cubic meters per second, but the people along the banks fought heroically and safely drained the water into the sea. In 1933, under the Kuomintang rule, a flood of the Yellow River with a rate of flow smaller than that of 1958 hit 67 hsien in five provinces, vicitimizing more than 3,600,000 people. These two incidents constituted a conspicuous contrast. The sand situation of floods in the old society has gone forever since the founding of the socialist new China.

The Yellow River Valley is one of the important areas of food grain and cotton crops of our country. Here there is a population of over 100,000,000 as well as 300,000,000-odd mow of farmland; but the output of food grain and cotton was always very low. In the past, people in the lower reaches of the Yellow River wanted to prevent breaches and therefore dared not build sluice gates in the great dikes to draw water for the irrigation of farmland. But the situation is different now. The water and large quantities of silt of the Yellow River are now used for the benefit of the people. Today, more than 60 water gates and 80 irrigation projects have been built in the lower

reaches of the Yellow River on both sides of the river which irrigate a total area of 8,000,000-odd mow of farmland, prevent drought and flood and play a great role in the development of agricultural production.

Huayüank'ou in the suburbs of Chengchow municipality, Honan Province, is the place where the Kuomintang reactionaries deliberately breached the Great Yellow River Dike in 1938. After the flood, the land turned saline and alkaline and sand as well as swamps were everywhere. After the liberation, the state helped the people here to drain the water of the Yellow River into the sandy lowland to let the silt settle. Then the water was used to irrigate farmland. In this way, they improved the quality of the soil over an area of more than 40,000 mow and even turned the 2,500 mow of a 13-meter deep pond caused by the act of the Kuomintang reactionaries in 1938 into farmland of high and steady output. In 1971, the output of food grains in Huayüank'ou commune reached 500-odd chin and exceeded the target set forth in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

The upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River begins in East Shansi Plateau in the west and extends to T'aihang Mountains in the east. It covers an area of 430,000 square kilometers and is a world-famous plateau of loess earth. Here the soil is soft, vegetation is sparse and there are many ditches. As a result, a great amount of surface soil is washed by rain into the Yellow River and down to the lower reaches. This constituted the origin of Yellow River floods.

In the course of controlling the Yellow River, various localities followed Chairman Mao's instructions, "We must pay attention to the work of conservation of water and soil" and considered the control of loss of water and soil in the plateaus the key to the taming of the Yellow River. Many leading cadres in Kansu Province, Shensi Province, Shansi Province, Ninghsia Autonomous Region and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region penetrated deep into the scenes to conduct investigation and study. They relied upon the masses to find out the laws governing the loss of soil as well as methods to control the loss. They systematically summed up the experience of the masses in the building of terraced fields on slopes, planting of trees on desert mountains and slopes, building of dikes along ditches to reclaim land, leading silt to settle in low-lying land, etc. They also mobilized the people on both sides of the river to stop the water and sand in the ditches and divert them into other rivers to turn a peril into benefit and to promote production.

Ch'üku production brigade, Hsünchen commune, Hoch'ü hsien, Shansi Province, is located between the Yellow River and some hills, and the farmland there is widely scattered. In the past, loss of water and soil was great whenever it rained, but lack of rain, on the other hand, brought drought. As a result, in every nine years out of ten, this brigade was plagued by disasters. During the past ten years or so they worked hard and built more than 300 dikes along the ditches, created 1,500 mow of terraced fields on slopes, planted more than 10,000 mow of grass and trees as well as led flood water in to irrigate the land and turned 4,000 mow of sandy and rocky fields into farmland of high and steady output. The average output of food grain was increased from 50 to 60 chin per mow before the liberation to 700-odd chin at present.

After working hard for seven, eight and ten years respectively, Fanchiach'it'o production brigade, Ch'ashang commune, Wupao hsien, Kaohsikou production brigade, Kaoch'ü commune, Mitzu hsien and Feiyüankou commune, Suite hsien, Shansi Province, have succeeded in controlling loss of water and soil over 40 to 50 percent of the land and the total output of food grains was increased by 70 percent to more than 200 percent as compared with that before the development of the campaign of water and soil conservation. At present, a mass movement of building water conservation and water and soil conservation projects is being vigorously developed in the broad expanse of the loess plateau.

Before the liberation, there were only one reservoir and one hydroelectric power station on the Yellow River and its tributaries. After the liberation, as the people along the river developed their work on water and soil conservation, they energetically developed water conservation and hydroelectric projects and built many large-scale water conservation projects on the Yellow River and more than a thousand large, medium and small water conservation and hydroelectric projects which furnished large amounts of electricity to urban and rural areas as well as irrigated more than 48,000,000 mow of farmland. This brought about great changes in the historical situation of numerous disasters and low output of the Yellow River Valley.

In 1971 the output of food grains and cotton throughout the Yellow River Valley was increased by 79 percent and 137 percent respectively as compared with 1949. The output of food grains and cotton in 69 hsien and a great number of communes and production brigades reached or exceeded the targets set forth in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Victories in controlling the Yellow River, which were won one after another during the past 20 years or so, were all victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The great achievements attained in the control of the Yellow River demonstrate that as long as we resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, eliminate interference from the "Left" and the Right, combine the sky-rocketing revolutionary initiative with a strict scientific attitude and fully develop the initiative and creativeness of the people, we shall be able to tame the Yellow River.

At present, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the Yellow River Valley are actively leading the broad masses of cadres and people to sum up their experience in controlling the Yellow River acquired during the past 20-odd years. They are determined to continue to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fight for even greater victories in the work of taming the Yellow River with their vigorous fighting spirit.

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Outstanding Features in Hsiangt'an

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1972)

On the banks of the Hsiang River looms the majestic city of Hsiangt'an. Here chimneys stand closely packed like a forest of trees. Row after row of factory premises mark the industrial area on either side of the Hsiang River. Straddling it like a glorious elongated rainbow is the Hsiang River bridge. In the new workers' village, stretches row after row of newly-built premises, their walls distinguished by red bricks and their roofs by green tiles, their rooms spacious and bright with sunlight.

Hsiangt'an today is outstanding, dashing and eye-catching. The ancient city of T'anchou has put on a new mantle. But people will never forget its shabby look of former days: a few streets paved with granite, potholed and narrow, deserted except for a sprinkling of sparsely spaced, ramshackle and depressing workshops. There was no industry to speak of. Even a sickle, a piece of native iron was not produced locally.

A former child worker of the Wulitui Salt Mine of Hsiangtan, Wang Te-yün, wandered away to settle down in a strange area before liberation. After liberation, he brought his children back here to visit his relations. Setting foot in Wulitui, a place that he used to know well, he lost his bearings. Here has been built a modern spinning and weaving and dyeing complex with 100,000 spindles and over 3,000 sets of automatic cloth-weaving machines. Through a crisscross of highways flows endless streams of traffic. He could not tell one direction from another. Wulitui before liberation was a barren area spread over mountains and ridges. Here the capitalists discovered deposits of a kind of salt. Some poor and miserable peasant children were lured here as juvenile workers. These children were lowered down to caves several tens of feet deep, a hemp rope on their shoulders and a bamboo basket on their backs. In "horizontal" caves not higher than two feet, juvenile laborers scooped out the salt in a crawling position. As time went on, their shoulders ached, their legs welted by the hemp rope. One raised ridge after another showed on their bodies and blood dripped from wounds. Many juvenile laborers were worked to death in a devil's dark cave like these.

Lucky survivor Wang Te-yün was moved by what he saw today in the light of the past. He could not help addressing his children, "What a blessing it is to live in the socialist motherland! What big changes have come to Hsiangt'an!"

People come to the Hsiang River Bridge to take a look around. In the humming and booming industrial area where blast furnaces stand high and low and pipe lines run crisscross stands the Hsiangt'an Steel Complex. It comes complete with mining, coking, iron-smelting, steel-refining, steel-rolling, product-making and other equipment. Here are turned out steel ingots, rolled steel, steel cable and other products. Also produced is high precision steel piano strings of various specifications. Such steel strings

are an important raw material for the manufacture of pianos and various stringed musical instruments. It is also important material for the national-defense industry and the meter and gauge industry.

Lying close to this steel works is the Hsiangt'an Electrical Motor Factory producing various kinds of medium-sized and small electrical machines and also various kinds of remote control equipment. Here produced for the mine in an endless stream in support of mine construction are large-size 150-ton electrical engines of a unique Chinese style. The electrical spare control equipment, hoisting equipment, steel-rolling equipment, tractor engines, parts and engines of all sizes of various electrical turned out here not only help support domestic construction but also go to the markets of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

With the establishment of big industrial and mining enterprises, local industry also prospered. Under the guidance of the Party's guideline urging the simultaneous handling of central and local industries, Hsiangt'an newly built and rebuilt around 200 medium-sized and small factories and mines. Despite simple available equipment and a weak technical force, the workers of the Hsiangt'an Municipal No. 2 Machinery Works fought hard for national prosperity. It not only fulfilled the state's assignment for the production of various kinds of hydraulic jacks but also, through self designing, manufactured multi-purpose machine tools. The workers called it a small farm machine factory.

Bordering the south of the Yühu Park is the spacious Chaoshan Road lined on both sides with several tens of storied buildings, a department store among them being most prominent. On the second floor of the store is the cotton prints cloth exhibition and sales counter dazzling with a variety of colors. It draws a large number of clients. Standing before the exhibition and sales counter are two female comrades--workers sent by the Hsiangt'an Spinning and Weaving and Dyeing Factory. They are asking the opinions of worker-peasant customers and introducing various new patterns. Such prints with patterns ranging from "Golden Sunflowers Turn Toward the Sun" to "Peacocks Unfold Their Wings," "10,000 Tufts of Red Cloud" and "Peonies in Full Bloom" are marked by prominent national characteristics. They are well received.

Just as the torrential flow of the Hsiang River is rushing ceaselessly, so the working class of Hsiangt'an is creating the new continuously and the brave city of Hsiangt'an helped by the east wind is advancing ceaselessly!

- By Our Own Correspondent

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EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

New Things in Shangwang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1972)

Shangwang brigade of Shaohsing hsien, Chekiang Province, is an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Here is a new tea village. On crossing over to enter the mountains of Shangwang, one sees tea plantations hugging one hill after another and tea trees stretching away one clump after another in various shades of green. Cloves of upstanding fur bamboos move with the wind. Murky and inky forests of pine and other trees dress one towering peak after another. Along the mountain gullies, stretching away to all sides is one terrace after another of rice fields. Where the wind passes there appear ripples of green. Before row after row of new storied buildings--new residential quarters for commune members--stand some newly built tea-making plants. Tea-making machines are revolving and chugging rhythmically.....

Shangwang (上旺) was originally known as Shangwang (上王). Before liberation, people called it "miserable Shangwang." A description of the then prevailing condition is found in a folk song: "Ringed in by mountains on all sides is a brook. Barren mountains and denuded peaks provide no fine land. Of ten households, nine are poor. Being a porter or a sedan chair bearer is always the latter's fate." "Shangwang" (上旺) is a new name adopted after it went on the road of collectivization. Why should there have been a change? The sight of Shangwang becoming increasingly prosperous provides an easy answer.

Before 1958, Shangwang had tea tree-dressed hills totalling only around 20 mow. Now the total area is 569 mow. These new "tea hills" are all reclaimed from barren hills and denuded ridges. Annual tea leaf output rose from 12 piculs in 1958 to 1,300 piculs in 1971, a 108-fold increase.

Shangwang has a very small cultivable area. Before 1964, it was 157 mow--averaging 0.22 mow per person. Now it is 280 mow, averaging 0.35 mow each. The newly created fields are reclaimed from barren hills, brook sides and wasteland. People call them "Tachai fields." Also built are eleven mountainside reservoirs and four underground reservoirs and also many canals. Anti-drought and anti-flood conditions are improved considerably. Per-mow grain output rose from 200 catties in the best year before liberation to 1,506 catties in 1971, a 750 percent increase.

With the continuous growth of the collective economy, the degree of agricultural mechanization rises from year to year. The brigade has set up tea leaf processing factories and grain and fodden processing factories. There are a total of 94 tractors, pumping machines, motors, rice- and wheat-threshing machines, rice-husking machines, tea leaf drying machines, rubbing machines, and the like. For such jobs as farming, tea-processing, transportation, irrigation, rice husking, etc., mechanization or semi-mechanization is basically achieved.

With the continuous growth of the collective economy, the commune members' income rises from year to year. In 1971, it was four times that in the period of the advanced cooperative and double that in 1964, averaging ¥804.50 per household per year. Of the amount ¥450 came in cash. Excluded was the income from commune members' family sidelines and other sources. "It is like eating a sugar cane from the top to the bottom, each section sweeter than the one above." The masses are leading a better and better life.

In Shaohsing hsien, people have high praise for the Shangwang brigade's "5 rows of rice" and "point-seven-mow of field" spirit.

This means the spirit of relying on our own resources and fighting amidst hardship or the spirit of Tachai. By counting on this spirit, the people of Shangwang transformed the mountains and streams of Shangwang and at the same time changed the spiritual outlook of people.

First, let us mention "5 rows of rice." It was in 1965. To change the situation of limited acreage of only 0.22 mow of land for each person, the people of Shangwang adopted various methods to make use of every inch of land and to create and transform fields. At the edge of a mountain-side plot, they put in stones and earth to narrow the streams and expand the surface of fields. After spending 250 man-days of labor, only 5 rows of rice were planted with a harvest of 30 catties of rice. Later, below the "5 rows of rice," they built an underground reservoir. Over it were set up stone slabs covered with a thick layer of earth. This represented part of the effort to keep the "5 rows of rice" going. Eight years passed with some several hundred catties of grain reaped from these "five rows of rice."

Later, the people of Shangwang at all times promoted the spirit of "5 rows of rice."

Shangwang had a brook which flowed zigzagging down through the central part of the rice fields. When summer came and the water level rose, the rice fields were damaged by the wash. To turn water from a scourge into a favorable factor and, at the same time, remake the rubble-packed ditch beach into "Tachai fields," from last year to this year, the people of Shangwang spent two springs removing a 500-odd-meter-long section of a brook to the foot of a mountain and lining both sides with stone embankments, by getting up early and returning home late and braving wind and rainstorms. Thus, the anti-flood and anti-drought capacity of the 100-odd mow of land along the brook was considerably raised. They also put in stone and earth to build on the brook beach 7 or 8 mow of "Tachai fields."

Building fields by the side of a brook is an unusually arduous task. This calls for filling up the brook and putting in a layer of crushed stone to be topped with a layer of clay from mountains and then compacted against the seepage of water. On top of all is at last laid a layer of fertile mud from the bottom of a house-building site. Thus, creating one mow of field calls for over 1,000 labor units. On the fields created in the spring of this year, the early rice crop has been gathered in.

The people of Shangwang tried every means to expand the arable area by adopting such measures as cracking open mountain sides to create fields, transforming wasteland into fields, making fields out of canals, turning graveyards into fields, etc. By making fields out of canals, we mean covering canals with stone slabs topped with mud, rice is planted above and water allowed to run below; the canal is then practically moved underground from above the ground.

Thus, for several years, Shangwang newly created over 120 mow of "Tachai fields."

Now let us take up the "0.7 mow."

Last year was a dry one rarely witnessed in the history of Shangwang. For 80-odd days in a row, no rain fell. Anti-drought efforts began with the month of June, and lasted all the time. Up to early August, some late rice fields had not been sown. The Party branch decided to let Party members take the lead in setting an example by having the 0.7 mow of land in Moshihkang sown.

The 0.7 mow of land of Moshihkang lay on a high mountain. It was a distance of over one li to fetch water uphill from the underground reservoir of the mountain ditch.

After a discussion, the masses were in support of the Party branch's decision. Over 230 people were organized to take part in this battle. There were not enough water containers to go round. Female Communist Party member P'an A-ho aroused the women to fetch buckets and other containers from their homes. She said, "We do farming for the revolution. Not an inch of land can be thrown away. Nor can a single grain of rice be wasted!" In one afternoon, everyone carried ten bucketfuls of water with the shoulder pole, covering a total distance of over 20 li back and forth. The commune members lugged a total of 2,300-odd bucketfuls as the equivalent of over 230,000 catties. This 0.7 mow plot of land was sown accordingly.

The plot was sown but a still more arduous task lay ahead. Every day water had to be carried to water the field. P'an A-ho led three groups of women to carry water uphill every day. She said reasonantly, "With a red heart and two hands, we will fight the drought untilthe sky bows!" Some men also joined in carrying water. Every day, 300 bucketfuls had to be carried, the equivalent of 30,000 catties. This 0.7 mow plot happened to be leaking sandy land. "1,000 bucketfuls of water are emptied into the plot every day, yet by night it has run away." Water was put into the field in day time only to drain off at night. "The blazing sun is hot like a furnace." The earth burned so that at times water disappeared into the field to evaporate in a pull of what vapor. By carrying some 1,000,000 catties of water, people at last maintained the plot. A bumper harvest was obtained.

In November last year, another dry spell was witnessed. Water was carried to water the wheat. For "spring flowers" this year, a bumper harvest was agained achieved.

A Communist Party member of Shangwang said, "We of Shangwang were poor before but with the will to get ahead. Today we are better off and we must contstantly think of 700 million and 3,000 million people." This accounts for the "5 rows of rice" and "0.7 mow" spirit!

- By Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Reporter

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Our Traditional Arts and Crafts Are Radiant With Youth Under Impetus of Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

- In enriching our people's livelihood and stimulating the exchange of culture and art between our country and the various countries of the world and expanding the export trade, the broad masses of handicraft and art workers have made ever larger contributions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 28, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, September 27, 1972) Under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our traditional arts and crafts have shone forth with vigorous youth, with many fine products created. The broad masses of handicraft and art workers have made ever bigger contributions in enriching our people's livelihood, stimulating the exchange of culture and art between our country and various countries of the world and expanding our export trade.

In the recent few years, handicraft and art workers in various areas seriously carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his guideline, "Make the ancient serve the present, the foreign serve things Chinese" and "Let 100 flowers bloom and seek the new from the old." Where carving, weaving and embroidering, lacquer ware, metal handicrafts, knitting, artistic pottery, feather paintings, ox horn paintings, shell carvings, etc., are concerned, many fine products with a healthy content and high artistic value are created. Meanwhile, new development is witnessed in our functional arts and crafts. The broad masses of handicraft and art workers have geared workmanship and art to daily necessities. Produced are large supplies of attractive flower-patterned umbrellas, folding fans, pottery and porcelain products, children's toys, glass utensils, bamboo receptacles, knitwear and also decorative articles and embroidered garments to suit the taste of Uighur, Tibet, Mongola, Chuang, Miao, Tai, Puyi and other national minorities. The products are hailed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Our ancient arts and crafts have several thousand years' history behind them. As far back as the new stone age, our country's colored pottery art already reached a very high level. The lacquer ware of the period of the Warring States, the embroideries of the Han Dynasty, the cloisonne ware of the Ming Dynasty, and so on are all of great artistic value. But in the feudal society, the artistic products turned out with the last ounce of energy by the broad masses of artists were possessed by the exploiting class. And yet the laboring people's wisdom and skills received no recognition and no protection. After liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, arts and crafts came to life with vigor. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the features of our arts and crafts underwent profound changes. They showed more vim and vigor, headed for an ever bigger boom.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of handicrafts and art workers criticized the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, did away with interference from the "Left" and the Right, rectified the erroneous trend toward "total inheritance" and "total negation," and further set straight creation-guiding ideas. They doggedly adhered to the orientation of serving proletarian politics. Creation of the new was combined with inheritance. In creating the new, attention was paid to the application of traditional handicraft features. In inheriting things, those reactionary, tasteless, and cliche-peddling themes were discarded. Many new creations of recent years were enabled to reach a new level in ideological content and artistic style.

Among new creations of arts and crafts in various areas are products reflecting the achievements of our socialist construction and the new spiritual outlook of the people such as embossed lacquer work "Bridge of Yangtze River at Nanking," Hunan needlework with embroideries on both sides, "Li T'ieh-mei," Soochow needlework with crisscross embroiders "Wang T'ieh-jen," colored statue, "I Love Peking Tienanmen," and carved boxwood, "Tibetan Breeder." There is also a 28-layer ivory ball "Friendship First" giving expression to the friendship of people of various countries; an embroidered work called "Ch'Ut'ang Gorge," presenting a bright and vivid picture complete with mountains, streams, flowers and birds, a hanging tapestry "Long Wall," a Soochow needlework with embroideries on both sides called "White Cat Dallying with the Mantis," a carved stone work "Yung Mei," and carved jade work "Shrimp Tray." There are traditional theme works colored with romanticism reflecting the laboring people's resistance against feudal exploitation and desire for a beautiful life. These include a carved tusk, "Uprising with a Raised Pole," a carved shell, "Chang-o Escapes to the Moon," a carved tusk "The Cowherd and the Weaving Maid," and so on. In projecting images, the carving trade in various areas has absorbed dissecting, perspective and proportional carving skills and done away with stereotyped facial molding. New image-creating technical methods are adopted to give better expression to facial features and ideological feelings of figures.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of arts and crafts workers got deeply involved with life to make investigations and studies. Many handicrafts and fine art designing personnel plunged into the three major revolutionary campaigns to acquire the fine qualities of the worker-peasant-soldier masses to enrich their own creative thinking. Welcome achievements have been scored.

To embroider the splendorous scene of the "Red Flag Channel," the workers of the Soochow Needling and Embroidering Works organized a "three-in-one" creating group to head specially for Lin hsien of Honan Province to learn from the heroes who built the "Red Flag Channel." They adopted the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and successfully brought out the grand aura of the "Red Flag Channel" and gave praise to the heroic spirit of the people of Lin hsien fighting heaven and earth in rearranging streams and mountains.

To stimulate the further development of arts and crafts, handicraft and art departments in various areas have in recent years absorbed some young apprentices and adopted various forms of training for their benefit. Last year, over 2,600 youths of Peking municipality and Shanghai municipality joined handicraft and art production creation groups. These young apprentices seriously read and study. They raise their consciousness of the line, show fervent love for their work, humbly learn from the old artists, and assiduously applied themselves to technical studies. They were growing up rapidly.

In recent years, large numbers of personnel of neighborhood factories and rural people's communes in many suburban areas have taken part in the manufacture of handicraft and fine art products to become an important part of the handicraft and art force. Now, spare-time personnel devoted to drawn-work production in Shantung Province total 400,000 and those occupied with the manufacture of straw-knitted products 800,000. The area of Hot'ien, Sinkiang adopted the method of combining production by state-run factories and production by communes, brigades and the collective. This stimulated the rapid development of carpet production. At present, the number of commune- and brigade-run factories has risen to over 70, with over 3,000 commune members participating in weaving carpets. In 1971, output of commune- and brigade-run carpet factories in the two hsien of Hot'ien and Lopu alone reached 80 percent that of state-run factories.

The Party committees of many areas have further strengthened leadership over arts and crafts work. Attention is paid to firm implementation of the Party's various policies and to arousing activism of old artists and designing personnel and the broad masses. Constant ideological and political line education is also conducted for the benefit of the broad masses of handicraft and art workers. They are helped to foster the idea of creating for the revolution and adhere to the orientation of serving workers, peasants and soldiers. Various areas have adopted various measures to help handicraft and fine art workers to look for new sources of raw materials, establish and round out handicraft and fine art research institutes, strengthen technical forces, and organize exchanges of experience. Favorable conditions are created for the development of handicraft and fine arts.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Chinese Factories Greet National Day with New Production Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

the peking general petro-chemical works produced 12 per cent more in output value in the first eight months of this year than in the same 1971 period. output of processed oil rose 4 per cent, topping the state quota, and nearly 100 per cent of the products were up to standard.

this is one of the many factories and other enterprises in china that have deepened the mass movement in learning from taching, the national pace-setter in industry, to promote production to greet the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

industrial output value of the northeast china city of luta surpassed the 1971 figure for the first eight months of the year by 5.7 per cent. production costs were cut by 8 per cent. better quality was registered for steel, machinery, chemicals, textiles and other major products. leading cadres guided the mass movement by going to basic units to make investigations and sum up experience.

around 5,000 square metres of salt fields were improved by the pitzuwo chemical works in luta and a new method of refining salt was adopted. salt is now sunned nine months of the year as against six previously. the works has become an advanced unit in learning from taching.

showing the rapid expansion of industry in nantung city of east china's kiangsu province is a jump of 14 per cent in output value for this year's first eight months, compared with the same 1971 period. last year the rise was 10.3 per cent over 1970. the quality of most major products has improved.

the city now has over 100 small and medium-sized factories and has exceeded industrial production plans year after year. at the time of liberation the city had only some textile, paper and flour mills, power plants and handicraft workshops.

emulating the taching workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers are making fuller use of their equipment and technical force. the textile workers remodelled many machines and adopted advanced techniques so that the mills now turn out large quantities of high-quality products and make economical use of raw materials. the city now has 24 cotton mills and has also built printing, dyeing and knitwear mills. a chemical fibre industry has been established in the past two years.

FRESH FRUIT

Thriving Peking Fruit Market

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

total sales of fresh fruit and melons in the first eight months of this year in china's capital were 31 per cent more than in the same 1971 period.

by september 11, this year's sales of fruit by communes on the outskirts to the state fruit company showed a big increase over the same 1971 period. sales of pears rose by 114 per cent, apples 42 per cent, peaches 13 per cent and grapes 29 per cent.

fruit trees now cover over 60,000 hectares, most of which have been planted since the setting up of rural people's communes on peking outskirts in 1958. there are 16 big orchards each covering over 67 hectares as well as many small and medium-sized ones. before liberation the city had only a few small private orchards with a combined area of less than 67 hectares.

apart from meeting the demands of local people for peaches, grapes and pears, peking is expected to send at least 5,000 tons of pears to other places this year.

members of people's communes and workers of state farms in fruit-growing areas combatted serious drought, windstorms and other natural difficulties and gathered good harvests this year. a production brigade at the foot of miaofeng mountain on the western outskirts, noted for peking white pears, has 8,000 trees growing this succulent and juicy pear. last winter and this spring, more than 80 commune members went up the hills in snow and ice, to score the bark of the trees and covered the trunks with lime to prevent insects. later they sprayed insecticides eight times and triumphed over serious drought. the brigade this year had much bigger harvests of peking white pears and peking "ya" pears. the latter is a crisp juicy pear, suited for long storage and shipment to far-off places.

nankou farm on peking's northwest outskirts has a 530-hectare orchard with 150,000 fruit trees. the output and quality of its apples, peaches, grapes and other fruit this year surpassed those of previous years. the fruit-growers dug wells and combatted drought day and night and watered the fruit trees before and after flowering to increase the fruit bearing rate. they set up an insect information network and sprayed insecticides in time. located at the foot of a mountain range, the farm used to be a sandy area strewn with stones. during the great leap forward in 1958, 1,000 peking cadres settled there and built up this orchard by removing the stones and moving in good earth from elsewhere.

fruit growing centres and commercial departments have devised ways to keep the fruit fresh for sale the year round.

the state fruit company had three storehouses with a floor space of 30,000 square metres. it has built a big cold storage unit for fruit in the past few years. by september 10, the total amount of fruit stored was 75 per cent over the same 1971 period.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

A. Kellezi Fetes Chinese Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 27, 1972)

abdyl kellezi, chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, gave a dinner yesterday in honour of the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang.

present at the dinner were leading comrades of the albanian-chinese friendship society and the albanian state enterprise of tourism.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

on september 13, kico ngjela, albanian minister of trade, received the chinese friendship group.

Carcani Receives Chinese Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 27, 1972)

adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, today received the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang.

present on the occasion were kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers, ksenofon nushi, vice-foreign minister, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship association, and murat mema, director of the state enterprise of tourism.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 28, 1972)

the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by veiz leto, chairman of the commission, left here for nanking by train yesterday.

during their visit in shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission. present was wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. at the banquet, hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the everlasting militant friendship between the people and physical culture and sports workers of china and albania.

the albanian comrades also visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a children's palace and a primary school, and went sightseeing in the city. they held discussions and exchanged experience with shanghai physical culture and sports workers. wherever they went, they were accorded a very cordial and friendly reception.

on their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off by leading members of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports/ commission and representatives of sportsmen.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Argentine President

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

cheng wei-chih, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to argentina, yesterday presented his credentials to alejandro lanusse, president of the republic of argentina, according to a report from buenos aires.

the president had a friendly talk with the ambassador, expressing the hope that trade and other relations will develop between the two countries.

arturo mor roig, minister of the interior and concurrently acting minister of foreign affairs of argentina, was present on the occasion.

after the ceremony, ambassador cheng wei-chih, accompanied by juan angel pena gaona, director of protocol of the argentine foreign ministry, placed a wreath at the monument to general san martin, national hero of argentina.

the chinese ambassador arrived at buenos aires on september 16.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Holds Banquet for Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 27, 1972)

on behalf of her majesty's government of the united kingdom of great britain and northern ireland, anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, gave a banquet here yesterday in honour of sung chih-kuang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to britain.

among the some 50 people present at the banquet were denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, cranley onslow, parliamentary under-secretary of state in the department of trade and industry, michael stewart, former foreign secretary of state (of the former labour government), and lord trevelyan, vice-president of the great britain-china committee.

pei chien-chang, counsellor, and some other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

anthony royle and sung chih-kuang proposed toasts to the further improvement of the relations between the two countries. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

President Ngouabi Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 26, 1972)

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, received here yesterday evening chinese ambassador to the congo wa^ng yu-tien, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

olafur johannesson, prime minister of iceland, yesterday received chen tung, first chinese ambassador to iceland, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from reykjavik.

the chinese ambassador was also received by bjorn jonsson, speaker of the upper house of the icelandic parliament, yesterday.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi Concludes State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 27, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, concluded her state visit to china and left here for home via hongkong by special plane this morning, bringing with her the profound friendship of the chinese people for the iranian people.

she is accompanied by her mother madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and the other distinguished iranian guests.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih accompanied the distinguished iranian guests on their trip.

the iranian guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; tan chi-lung, a leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yen yung-chieh; tieh ying, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife su pei-lan; lai ko-ko and wang tzu-ta, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, as well as 2,000 local people.

hangchow airport today flew the national flags of iran and china. when the distinguished iranian guests arrived at the airport, children presented her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other iranian guests with flowers. accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and tan chi-lung, her imperial majesty and the other guests went round to bid farewell to the well-wishers. amid the beating of drums and gongs, people waved bouquets and colourful streamers and danced. they cheered: "long live the friendship between the people of china and iran exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" her imperial majesty and the other guests kept waving in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments concerned under the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and lin ai-li; and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Message from Shahbanou of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

premier chou en-lai today received a message from her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, upon her departure from china. the message reads as follows:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on leaving the people's republic of china, i wish to thank your excellency and the members of the government of the people's republic of china most sincerely for the very cordial welcome and warm hospitality that was extended to me and the members of my suite during my visit to your great country.

i am gratified to have had the opportunity of witnessing at first hand the great progress and the high degree of development that has been achieved by your nation in

various fields of human endeavour. i shall always retain many happy recollections of this visit and of the friendly welcome i received from the chinese people wherever i went.

i take pleasure in conveying to your excellency my best wishes for your health and happiness as well as for the welfare and increasing prosperity of the chinese people.

farah pahlavi
september 27, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Message from Iranian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

premier chou en-lai today received a message from amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, when the latter left china. the message follows:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
prime minister of the people's republic of china

peking

now that i am leaving your great country at the conclusion of a most rewarding and delightful visit, i should like to express my deepest sentiments of gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to me during my stay in the people's republic of china. i would also like to express once again my appreciation for the useful and cordial talks we had concerning matters of mutual interest to both our governments. i feel confident that relations between our two governments and peoples will continue to grow stronger in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

with best wishes for your excellency's good health and success and greater happiness of the chinese people.

amir abbas hoveyda
prime minister of iran

september 27, 1972

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Welcome Banquet for Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 26, 1972)

matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade of italy, gave a welcome banquet for chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, here yesterday evening. the chinese vice-minister presided over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition here yesterday morning.

among the more than 50 guests at the banquet were italian vice-minister of foreign trade giulio orlando, president of the italian institute for foreign trade dante graziosi, vice-president of the institute vincenzo loreto, vice-director of the political department of the italian foreign ministry enrico carrara, and other responsible members of the italian ministry of foreign trade and the institute for foreign trade.

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, and wang yao-ting, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation, were also present.

in their speeches, matteotti and chou hua-min wished steady development of the friendship between the two peoples and the trade relations between the two countries.

matteo matteotti, italian foreign trade minister, and mauro ferri, italian minister of industry and trade, met chinese vice-minister chou hua-min respectively at noon and afternoon yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets with Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

chairman mao tsetung met with kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, at chungnanhai this evening. they held serious and friendly discussions for one hour, beginning 20:30.

present on the japanese side were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs; and susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat.

present on the chinese side were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association; and lin li-yun and wang hsiao-hsien, interpreters.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, continued talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and atsushi hatakenaka, staff member of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and staff members lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien and lien cheng-pao.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Hold Fourth Session of Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, held the fourth session of their talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and atsushi hatakenaka, staff member of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and staff members lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien and lien cheng-pao.

Foreign Ministers Chi Peng-fei and Masayoshi Ohira Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira continued talks here this evening.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were hiroshi hashimoto, head, and atsushi hatakenaka and tomohiko yanase, staff members, of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the foreign ministry.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chang hsiang-shan, adviser to the foreign ministry, and chou pin and chiang pei-chu, staff members.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Visits Great Wall and Ming Tombs

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, this morning visited the great wall and the ting ling, one of the ming tombs to the northwest of peking.

masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and other members of the prime minister's party also went on the visit.

accompanying the japanese prime minister on the visits were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; yu sang, vice-minister of public security; and leading members of departments concerned yang teh-chung, han hsu and peng hua.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Visits Palace Museum and Unearthed Cultural Relics Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, together with masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs and susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and other members of the prime minister's party, this morning visited the palace museum and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in various parts of china during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association.

accompanying the distinguished japanese guests were also yu sang, vice-minister of public security, and leading members of departments concerned wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, yang teh-chung, han hsu and wang chen.

Joint Statement of Governments of People's Republic of China and Japan Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

the joint statement of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan was signed here this morning.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, and masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, signed the joint statement on behalf of their respective governments.

Joint Statement of the Governments of the People's Republic of China and Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the joint statement of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan:

joint statement of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan

at the invitation of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, prime minister kakuei tanaka of japan visited the people's republic of china from september 25 to 30, 1972. accompanying prime minister kakuei tanaka were foreign minister masayoshi ohira, chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido and other government officials.

chairman mao tsetung met prime minister kakuei tanaka on september 27. the two sides had an earnest and friendly conversation.

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei had an earnest and frank exchange of views with prime minister kakuei tanaka and foreign minister masayoshi ohira, all along in a friendly atmosphere, on various matters between the two countries and other matters of interest to both sides, with the normalization of relations between china and japan as the focal point, and the two sides agreed to issue the following joint statement of the two governments:

china and japan are neighbouring countries separated only by a strip of water, and there was a long history

of traditional friendship between them. the two peoples ardently wish to end the abnormal state of affairs that has hitherto existed between the two countries. the termination of the state of war and the normalization of relations between china and japan -- the realization of such wishes of the two peoples will open a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries.

the japanese side is keenly aware of japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself. the japanese side reaffirms its position that in seeking to realize the normalization of relations between japan and china, it proceeds from the stand of fully understanding the three principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations put forward by the government of the people's republic of china. the chinese side expresses its welcome for this.

although the social systems of china and japan are different, the two countries should and can establish peaceful and friendly relations. the normalization of relations and the development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries are in the interests of the two peoples, and will also contribute to the relaxation of tension in asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

(1) the abnormal state of affairs which has hitherto existed between the people's republic of china and japan is declared terminated on the date of publication of this statement.

(2) the government of japan recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

(3) the government of the people's republic of china reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the government of japan fully understands and respects this stand of the government of china and adheres to its stand of complying with article 8 of the potsdam proclamation.

(4) the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan have decided upon the establishment of diplomatic relations as from september 29, 1972. the two governments have decided to adopt all necessary measures for the establishment and the performance of functions of embassies in each other's capitals in accordance with international law and practice and exchange ambassadors as speedily as possible.

(5) the government of the people's republic of china declares that in the interest of the friendship

between the peoples of china and japan, it renounces its demand for war indemnities from japan.

(6) the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan agree to establish durable relations of peace and friendship between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

in keeping with the foregoing principles and the principles of the united nations charter, the governments of the two countries affirm that in their mutual relations, all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means without resorting to the use or threat of force.

(7) the normalization of relations between china and japan is not directed against third countries. neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

(8) to consolidate and develop the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan agree to hold negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship.

(9) in order to further develop the relations between the two countries and broaden the exchange of visits, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan agree to hold negotiations aimed at the conclusion of agreements on trade, navigation, aviation, fishery, etc., in accordance with the needs and taking into consideration the existing non-governmental agreements.

(signed) chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

(signed) kakuei tanaka
prime minister of japan

(signed) chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs of
the people's republic of china

(signed) masayoshi ohira
minister for foreign
affairs of japan

peking, september 29, 1972

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, gave a reciprocal banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet as guests were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission and vice-chairman of the national defence council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress, fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, yu sang, vice-minister of public security, wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and others.

present on the occasion were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and other members of prime minister tanaka's party.

the national flag of the people's republic of china and the national flag of japan hung in the banquet hall. prime minister kakuei tanaka and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts at the banquet (full text of their toasts to be released separately). they expressed the hope that the great friendship between the people of china and japan would grow constantly. after their toasts, the band played the national anthems of china and japan. beginning with the ancient japanese tune "sakura sakura" and the chinese song "great peking", the band during the banquet alternately played japanese and chinese tunes, including "echigo jishi", a popular tune of prime minister tanaka's native place, "konpira fune fune", a folk song of foreign minister ohira's native place, "ohara bushi", a folk song of chief cabinet secretary nikaido's native place, japanese children's songs and selected tunes from "the red detachment of women".

also attending the banquet were:

hu yu-chih, lin chiao-chih and mao yi-sheng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and peking news organizations ma wen-po, fu hao, li ching-chuan, kuang jen-nung, ma jen-hui, su chieh, hsieh hsin-ho, hao chung-shih, yen chun, chiao pei-hsin, wang yeh-chiu, chih chun, wu chung, wu ching-tung, chung fu-hsiang, shen kuang, chu mu-chih, chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, teng kang, wu teng-hsi, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, tung lin, chang hsiang-shan, liu hsi-wen, wang hai-jung, lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yun, han hsu, peng hua, sun ping-hua, chang tsan-ming, an chih-yuan, yang teh-chung, li fu-tsai, kao fu-yu, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi and ting chiao;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chou pei-yuan, liu fei, chu yun-shan and jung yi-jen; members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee cheng tung-kuo and tu yu-ming; noted personage cheng ssu-yuan; and chao pu-chu, a leading member of the buddhist association of china; and

personages from foreign trade, scientific, art, cultural and sports circles, including li hsi-fu, wu chieh-ping, wu wei-jan, wu huan-hsing, chou yi-liang, hsieh ping-hsin, ku yuan, li meng-hua, sung chung, chuang tse-tung, yu hui-yung, hao liang, liu ching-tang, hsieh tieh-li and chien chiang.

present were kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto and tomoharu okubo, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and others.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's Toast at Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

following is the full text of the toast by prime minister kakuei tanaka of japan at the reciprocal banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency premier chou en-lai,
gentlemen,

i am very glad to have the opportunity to give this banquet this evening to express our gratitude, and to have the company of his excellency premier chou en-lai and other government leaders of the people's republic of china as well as gentlemen from various quarters concerned.

i would like to express once again my deep thanks to his excellency premier chou en-lai, other leaders of the people's republic of china and gentlemen from various quarters concerned for the warm hospitality and very sincere attention they have given me and foreign minister masayoshi ohira, chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, and the other members of my party and the press corps.

furthermore, i had the opportunity yesterday to meet his excellency chairman mao tsetung; we had an extensive exchange of views on the future of japan-china relations and on various international questions. i am deeply moved by the discussions.

i have come to visit china to fulfil the serious task of normalizing the relations between japan and china. since my arrival in your country, i have had cordial meetings with his excellency premier chou en-lai and gentlemen from various quarters concerned of your country and have on several occasions had very frank exchange of views with them in friendly atmosphere throughout. as a result, i am deeply convinced that the great cause of normalization of relations can now be realized.

it took many years on an arduous journey before the leaders of japan and china were able to sit down for friendly talks like now. i express my thanks to the personages of various quarters in our two countries for their contributions in paving the way for the dialogue between japan and china. normalization of relations is the first step toward tomorrow and i will advance toward the new horizons in the sweeping tide of history. in the days to come quite a number of questions still remain to be settled between japan and china. however, i am sure that these questions are not beyond solution so long as our two countries deal with them in the spirit of mutual accommodation and mutual trust.

i am deeply convinced that the termination of the abnormal state of affairs between our two countries and the realization of the normalization of relations long cherished by our two peoples will not only open a new chapter in the annals of our two countries but contribute to peace in asia and the world as a whole.

i sincerely hope that our current visit to china will be the beginning of increased exchanges between our two countries so that they will be closely bound by the bonds of friendship.

by closing, may i raise my glass with the gentlemen present in a toast

to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, china's great leader, and his excellency premier chou en-lai, and to the success of their work,

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china,

to the lasting friendship between the peoples of japan and china and to peace in asia and the world exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast at Reciprocal Banquet Given by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

following is the full text of the toast by premier chou en-lai at the reciprocal banquet given by japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka here this evening:

your excellency respected prime minister kakuei tanaka,

distinguished guests from japan,

friends and comrades,

this evening his excellency prime minister tanaka is holding a banquet to kindly entertain us. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese colleagues present here and in my own name, to express our deep thanks to his excellency the prime minister and all the other distinguished japanese guests.

prime minister tanaka's visit to china, short as it is, has yielded fruitful results.

prime minister tanaka met chairman mao tsetung and they had an earnest and friendly conversation for an hour.

our two sides held talks and had earnest, frank and friendly discussions on the normalization of sino-japanese relations and on questions of common interest to both sides. in the spirit of mutual understanding and seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor points, we have reached agreement on a series of important questions on the normalization of sino-japanese relations.

we are going to end the abnormal state of affairs which has existed between the two countries up to now. the termination of the state of war and the normalization of relations between china and japan -- the realization of these long-cherished wishes of the chinese and japanese peoples will open a new chapter in the relations between our two countries and make a positive contribution to the relaxation of tension in asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

i warmly acclaim the complete success of our talks and highly appraise the important contributions made by

prime minister tanaka and foreign minister ohira to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan.

the achievements we have made should be credited to the peoples of our two countries. i am sure that they will greatly rejoice over our achievements.

at this historic moment, i wish to express sincere thanks and respects on behalf of the chinese people to japanese friends of all walks of life who over a long period of time made contributions in promoting sino-japanese friendship and normalization of sino-japanese relations including those who even did not hesitate to lay down their lives for this purpose.

china and japan are countries with fundamentally different social systems. however, the fruitful talks between our two sides prove that, so long as both sides have confidence, problems between the two countries can be solved through consultations on an equal footing.

i am convinced that so long as both sides faithfully abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, peaceful and friendly relations between our two countries can surely develop continuously and the great peoples of our two countries can certainly live in friendship from generation to generation.

now i propose a toast

to the health of his excellency prime minister kakuei tanaka,

to the health of his excellency masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, and his excellency susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from japan,

to the health of our friends and comrades present, and

to the great friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples exclamation

Peking Banquet in Honor of Visiting Japanese Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

japanese journalists accompanying prime minister kakuei tanaka on his visit to china were guests of honour at a banquet given by peking press circles this evening.

among them were soji konno, katsumi endo, takeshi hatakeyama, minoru tada, koji honda, kenichi toyohara and other friends on the japanese press corps.

other guests at the banquet included shinichiro asao, head of the press division of the public information and cultural affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs of japan, and ichihei sugiyama, member of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association.

fei yi-min, publisher of the hongkong "ta kung pao", and other hongkong journalists also attended.

speaking on behalf of peking press circles, chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, extended a warm welcome to friends from japanese press circles.

present at the banquet were leading members of various peking journalistic organizations, including tai cheng-yuan, teng kang, pan fei, shih hai-yun, sun yi-ching and wu kuo-ying. also present were peng hua, director, and wang chen and hsiao teh, deputy-directors, of the information department, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Growing Friendship between Chinese and Latin-American Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

the friendly relations between the chinese and latin-american peoples have been developing steadily.

although separated by oceans, china and latin-american countries belong to the third world. under the excellent world situation that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, the mutual support and cooperation between china and latin-american countries have been strengthened.

at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, the justice-upholding latin-american countries gave

firm support to the chinese people in the struggle against the "two chinas" scheme of u.s. imperialism. cuba persistently advocated the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. breaking through the obstruction of the superpower, chile, peru, ecuador, guyana, mexico and trinidad and tobago also voted for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization. in his speech at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, mexican president luis echeverria pointed out: "china's sovereignty and territorial integrity is legally inalienable." the governments and peoples of many latin-american countries regard the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations as a common victory for the third world. the chinese people are greatly encouraged by the just stand and warm support of the latin-american peoples.

in recent years, the latin-american people's struggle in defence of national sovereignty and independence and against the power politics of the superpowers has been developing. their struggle, notably their fight in defence of their sovereignty over 200 nautical miles of waters, is resolutely supported by the chinese people. on november 20, 1970, "the people's daily" carried an editorial entitled "support the struggle of the latin-american countries in defence of their ocean rights". in a statement jointly signed by the representatives of the chinese and peruvian governments in april 1971, china expressed her support for the exercising of sovereign rights over 200 nautical miles of waters by peru and other latin-american countries. this stand of china was welcomed by the latin-american countries. the argentine paper "clarin" pointed out in an editorial that china's support to latin-american countries "has changed and greatly improved the position of the latin-american front in its dispute with the front in favour of 12 nautical miles headed by the united states and the soviet union". at the two sessions of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction held this year, china, latin-american and other countries of the third world carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against the hegemonic attempt of the superpowers to divide the oceans between them.

support was also given by china in the united nations to the struggle of the puerto rican people for national independence.

the common struggle of the chinese and latin-american peoples and their mutual support have enhanced the mutual understanding and trust between them. in the year past, more and more latin-american countries and peoples have expressed their sincere friendship with the

chinese people. there was also a growing demand for the establishment of diplomatic relations and the strengthening of trade and economic cooperation with china.

after cuba and chile, in the year past, peru, mexico, argentina and guyana have also established diplomatic relations with china. on the basis of equality, mutual-benefit, mutual-supplement and mutual-support, china has concluded agreements on economic and technical cooperation, or trade with these countries and has established trade relations with some other latin american countries with which there are no diplomatic ties as yet. china was host to a chilean government economic delegation, a peruvian trade delegation, a jamaican trade study group, a costa rican trade mission as well as businessmen from mexico's industrial and commercial circles. chinese government trade delegations have also visited a number of latin american countries. china has purchased copper from chile, fish meal from peru, alumina from guyana, and sold traditional chinese commodities to latin american countries.

the year past has also witnessed growing friendly contacts between the people of china and latin america. china received guests from some 20 countries and regions including cuba, chile, peru, mexico, guyana, argentina, ecuador, venezuela, uruguay, el salvador, costa rica, jamaica, brazil, colombia, panama, puerto rico and bolivia. as compared with the past, the visitors came from wider sections and the number of visitors from some countries has increased greatly. among the guests were government ministers, representatives of mass organizations, and personages of scientific, technological, athletic, cultural and health circles.

the friendly visits by madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the peruvian president, and by the peruvian government delegation led by minister of fisheries general javier tantalean vanini added a new chapter to the annals of sino-peruvian friendship. the delegation of the socialist party of puerto rico, which came to china early this year, gave a talk to peking inhabitants on the heroic struggle waged by the puerto rican people against u.s. imperialist colonial domination and for national liberation. the delegation of the central labour organization of bolivia brought to the chinese working class the warm regards of the bolivian workers. the chilean naval training ship "esmeralda" brought to the chinese people the happy news of major victories won by the chilean people in safeguarding independence and state sovereignty and in defending national resources and the patrimony over 200 nautical miles of waters. it returned home loaded with the chinese people's deep friendship.

another feature in the friendly contacts was the growth in athletic exchanges. the exchange of visits by delegations of ball-players and gymnasts between china and cuba and the football matches between chinese and chilean teams

promoted both friendship and skill. chinese table tennis players and men and women volleyballers were warmly received during their visit to a number of latin american countries.

a peruvian friend who had visited china said: "because we have a common experience of suffering, we are linked heart to heart. our friendship is genuine and nothing can break it." the militant friendship between the people of china and latin america, which is forged in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, is bound to grow further as their ties become closer.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

wang tse, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to raman osman, acting governor general of mauritius, in port louis yesterday, according to a report from port louis.

the acting governor general had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador after the presentation.

present on the occasion were ramlugon, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration and concurrently chief of protocol, and bhima, aide to the governor general.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the ampassador arrived in port louis on september 25.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Regular Meeting of Sino-Mongolian Boundary Through Railway Traffic Held in Ulan Bator

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Sept. 27, 1972)

the 1972 regular meeting of sino-mongolian boundary through railway traffic was held here from september 18 to 23.

the two sides signed a new protocol through consultation. the chinese railway traffic delegation to the meeting left here for home by train yesterday.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Sino-Korean Border Railway Joint Committee Meets

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 27, 1972)

the sino-korean border railway joint committee held its 1972 regular meeting in chongjin city, korea, recently.

a protocol was signed at the meeting after friendly consultation. it was signed by yu wei-tung, leader of the chinese railway delegation and deputy director of the kirin railway bureau of the ministry of communications, and cha dok su, leader of the korean railway delegation and deputy director of the chongjin railway bureau.

during its stay in korea, the delegation paid homage to mangyongdae, former residence of premier kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, and visited a number of factories, cooperative farms and schools in pyongyang, chongjin, wonsan and kaesong where they were warmly received.

the chinese railway delegation left here for home on september 23.

Flowers of Friendship Blossom Along Both Sides of Yalu River

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

china and korea are close neighbours linked with mountains and rivers. cemented with blood in their common struggles, the militant friendship between their peoples and armies is everlasting like the yalu river and the changpai mountains. now the flowers of friendship are bursting ever more gloriously along both sides of the yalu river in the course of great socialist construction in both countries.

joint struggle against storm

last april 2 a chinese fishing-boat met with a storm near korea's sindo island. the rudder did not work properly and the keel was badly damaged by a reef. captain choi and two other korean fishermen at the sindo docks immediately made their way to the chinese fishermen to rescue them. they helped chinese fishermen, liu chen-yu and chiang tse-an, on to the korean boat, fetched nets and bedclothes from the water and drew the damaged chinese boat safely into port. the lofty spirit of internationalism of the korean comrades moved liu and chiang to tears. shaking hands with the korean comrades, the chinese fishermen said, "we'll never forget your help." captain choi replied, "comrade lo sheng-chiao sacrificed

himself for saving the life of a korean boy. the korean people will never forget the lofty spirit of the chinese comrades-in-arms." when they went ashore, liu and chiang were accorded warm reception. korean workers repaired the chinese boat very quickly. when the chinese fishermen left the port for home, leading comrades and people of the sindo island saw them off. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms waved to each other. the boat left behind a long, sparkling wave of friendly sentiments.

wires transmit friendship

last march, 12 korean workers of the supung power plant, a joint enterprise of the two countries, came to china's liaoning province to remove a transmission line in the hills. the work was made all the more difficult by a blizzard.

braving the snow storm, the korean comrades worked carefully with benumbed hands. where the power plant wires and chinese wires met, they first of all wrapped the chinese wires in korean straw mat lest the thick power plant wires might damage them. they also overcame some other difficulties to ensure the smooth operation of the chinese line.

a section of the transmission line passed over two civilian houses. the korean comrades tied a rope on to the wire and then removed the wire by pulling the rope. as a result, the operation did not cause any damage to the houses. chinese commune members working nearby were deeply moved. a production team leader and several other peasants helped the korean comrades carry the heavy wires. after eight days' hard work, the korean comrades fulfilled their mission about twenty days ahead of schedule.

red buoys of friendship

the chinese and koreans take good care of the red heaving buoys in the yalu river, which ensure their ships safe navigation.

after days of heavy storm last july, a chinese ship started out to check the buoys off the coast of tungkou county, liaoning province. the chinese seamen happened to find on their way that a korean buoy had broken its cable and had been swept by the storm and tide into a small stream. they decided to salvage the buoy which, weighing about 400 kilograms, had sunk deep in the mud. they stepped into the water to move the buoy to their ship. they also carefully cleaned the buoy and painted it again in red at a chinese port.

the next morning a ship sent the buoy to the korean port of sineuijoo. korean comrades, warmly shaking hands with the chinese comrades, said, "how grateful for all that you have done for us exclamation" the chinese comrades replied, "your work is also ours. china and korea are steering the same marxist-leninist course."

they feel at home

the yalu river tells many stories about the unity and mutual support between the chinese and korean armymen. at nine a.m. on january 14 last, five frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army lost their way and drifted to the korean side of the river after their boat was struck by a storm and got out of control. three korean frontier guards who saw them immediately sent them to the guest house at songryon-ri. the chinese armymen were given the best accommodations and were served with candies, cigarettes and all necessities.

early the next morning, a leading comrade of songryon-ri called on them. he asked no end of questions of how they felt and what they wanted. he said, "we korean and chinese peoples are as dear as brothers. you should feel at home here exclamation" he asked the comrades at the guest house to look after the chinese comrades in every way possible. deeply impressed by the warm words and cordial reception, the chinese comrades expressed their determination to learn from the korean comrades and work to strengthen the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples.

when parting reluctantly, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries shouted together: "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" they heartily wished the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and korean peoples last as long as the changpai mountain and run as deep as the yalu river.

Korean Hydro-Meteorological Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

the hydro-meteorological delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by paek ok hyon, vice-director of the hydro-meteorological bureau, left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by chang wen-hsuan, deputy director of the chinese central meteorological bureau. present were li jae pil, minister counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy, and other embassy officials.

during its stay in china, the delegation held completely successful discussions with the chinese central meteorological bureau on matters related to cooperation between meteorological departments of the two countries. it visited changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and tientsin in the company of chang wen-hsuan.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a banquet on september 23 on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china. attending the banquet were meng ping, director, chang nai-chao and chang wen-hsuan, deputy directors, of the central meteorological bureau.

Chinese Film Week Opens in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 28, 1972)

the chinese film week opened here at a ceremony yesterday under the auspices of the ministry of culture of the democratic people's republic of korea. it was held to mark the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

li tae hyon, korean vice-minister of culture, choe yong gun, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, and li jong mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended the opening ceremony which took place at the pyongyang art theatre.

ambassador li yun-chuan and other staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

vice-minister li tae hyon and ambassador li yun-chuan spoke at the ceremony.

li tae hyon warmly greeted the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. he said, "the chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, are carrying out the militant tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the party and the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee and are struggling vigorously to fulfil the fourth five-year plan."

he said, "the korean people will continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle. they will always fight and win victory together with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause."

ambassador li yun-chuan expressed hearty thanks to the korean ministry of culture for holding the chinese film week.

he said, "under the correct leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and the korean workers' party, the heroic korean people, adhering to the principle of 'independence, self-sustenance and self-defence' and developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have won great victories on all fronts in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

li yun-chuan said, "the chinese people resolutely support the just stand and the series of reasonable proposals of the korean workers' party and the d.p.r.k. government for resolving the question of korean reunification. they are deeply convinced that the korean people will win final victory in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country."

after the speeches, the colour film "the white-haired girl", a modern revolutionary ballet, was shown.

five colour films including "the white-haired girl", "the red detachment of women", "shachiapang", "taching -- red banner" and "warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china" will be shown in pyongyang and the provincial capitals during the film week.

CHINA AND PERU

Feature Story: Ode to Defence of 200 Nautical Miles of Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Sept. 25, 1972)

recently, the famous peruvian musician leopoldo bedoya bambren played to this correspondent in his studio a song reflecting the determination of the peruvian people to defend their sovereignty over 200 nautical miles of waters:

stretching two hundred nautical miles,
is the sea of our peru.
in this vast expanse
boundless hopes lie;
it is a generous storehouse for food
to be freely enjoyed by us in our life.

x x x

stretching two hundred nautical miles,
is the sea of our peru.
let us put in more sweat, more energy
to turn out more fish meal from the factory.
come and taste, my brethren, this delicious stew.

x x x

i have said two hundred times,
i have repeated two hundred times,
that for two hundred nautical miles, my brethren,
stretches our sea of peru.

the stanza for recitation:
ah the peruvians
must defend our sea limit,
we, brothers and sisters, are all
shouldering this national duty.

the music was composed by bedoya bambren and the song was recited to me in a soul-stirring voice by its author, diego vicuña villar. the staunchness and crescendo in the melody impress one with the national pride of the peruvian people who ardently love their land and sea, and with their firm determination to fight against being plundered and in defence of national sovereignty.

leopoldo bedoya bambren is a musician over fifty and vicuna villar a student of the university of san marcos. both of them have the characteristic frankness of the peruvians and are intensely patriotic. they received me warmly and told me how the song was composed.

peru decided on a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles as early as in 1947 and proclaimed this decision officially in 1952 in the "declaration of santiago" signed in the chilean capital with the governments of chile and ecuador. since then, peru has steadfastly fought for sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile sea limit.

this song was composed to represent the just call of the peruvian people for the defence of territorial waters and as a weapon in the struggle. "we composed and wrote this song to support from our combat post a courageous and firm position which we are proud of as peruvians," explained bedoya.

he recalled that "at a luncheon given to we artists some time ago, president juan velasco said that we should write less on love themes and more on social themes or themes upholding peruvian principles."

the two composers had sung the song to fishermen, and many of them felt that it is a song full of national feelings and characteristics expressing their ardent love for the sea and their resolve to defend it.

accompanied by bedoya and vicuna, i paid a visit to callao, one of the largest thriving ports of peru with numerous ships. i called on the chorus of a local girl school of arts and craft which helped to popularize the song. large crowds were drawn by the chorus' fine rendering of the song during my call. i congratulated the chorus on their success in expressing the hearty desire of the peruvian people.

in two short months, this soul-stirring song in defence of 200 nautical miles was sung at the harbours, in mountainous regions and plateaus, and by workers and fishermen. praising the song highly, peruvian minister of fisheries tantalean

vanini said: "this is a beautiful song. i was touched whenever i heard it. it should be sung by all peruvians and diffused by all artists."

the waves at the foot of the andes are roaring, the song in defence of 200 nautical miles is ringing, and the peruvian people are in the heat of struggle.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Party Workers' Delegation Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 26, 1972)

the party workers' delegation of the communist party of china left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to romania. the delegation is led by yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania; ion circei, member, and head of the organization department, of the party central committee; teodor marinescu, member, and head of the foreign relations department, of the party central committee; ilie radulescu, member of the party central committee and secretary of the bucharest party city committee; and ion ion, vice-chairman of the state economic council of romania.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

during its stay in romania, the chinese delegation called at some departments of the central committee of the romanian communist party and the r.c.p. bucharest city committee. it also visited a number of counties and cities including ialomita, constanta, galati, brasov and ploiesti, where it was accorded warm and friendly reception by leading comrades of varioys departments and regions as well as the masses.

Romanian Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

a romanian journalists' delegation led by szilagyi dezideriu, editor-in-chief of the newspaper "elore", arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese journalistic circles.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned teng kang, wang yi, chin chao, liu ke-ming and chang ying, as well as members of the chinese journalists' delegation that visited romania earlier this year.

iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND TOGO

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Togo

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "warmly greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and togo". the editorial reads:

the chinese government and the government of the republic of togo, after friendly negotiations, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. this decision fully conforms with the common interests and desires of the peoples of the two countries. on this we express warm congratulations.

the togolese people have a glorious tradition of heroic struggle. they have waged dauntless struggles to cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism. in april 1960, togo declared its independence. since then, the togolese government has adopted positive measures to build the country and develop its national economy, and continuously achieved new successes. in the field of external policy, the togolese government lays stress on african unity, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguards national independence and state sovereignty and supports national liberation movements in africa. we support the togolese government and people in their just struggle and heartily rejoice over their victories.

the people of china and togo had suffered alike in past history and are faced with common struggles today. both of our two countries belong to the third world. our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the togolese government voted for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations at the u.n. general assembly session last year. this is a precious support to us. the togolese goodwill mission led by foreign minister joachim huntede recently came to visit china from afar, bringing with them the togolese people's friendship for the chinese people. now, the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and togo adds a new chapter to the history of the friendly relations between the two countries.

the development of the situation in africa is getting better and better. the african countries and peoples are becoming more closely united daily in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against the white racist regimes. together with the asian and latin american countries, the african countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. so long as the african peoples strengthen unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly achieve new victories in their struggle for winning and safeguarding national independence.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the liberation of taiwan is entirely china's internal affairs. any conspiracy to create "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" and "one china, two governments" is bound to fail. we are determined to liberate our country's sacred territory of taiwan province.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and togo will open broad prospects for the development of the friendly ties between the two countries. we are deeply convinced that through the joint efforts of the two countries, the friendship between china and togo is sure to develop steadily on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between Chinese and Togolese Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1972)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of togo was signed here on september 19.

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and joachim huntede, togolese minister of foreign affairs, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

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RAILWAY CORPS

Carry Out Construction Meticulously Without Overlooking a Single Detail

- An account of the Railway Corps battling on a new railway under construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1972)

Between lofty mountain ranges, a new railway in the course of construction winds past mountains and overhanging cliffs making its way onward.

At noon, the sun is like a ball of fire. On the newly laid tracks, the sleepers, covered with tar, seem to be giving off steam. A commander of the PLA Railway Corps of about 50, wearing a rattan helmet, covered all over with grease and dirt, and holding a crowbar just like any of the fighters, is knocking on this and making adjustment on that. Now and then he bends over a sleeper and tightens a screw.

This is Chu Chang-ming, the regimental commander of a certain unit of the Railway Corps, leading the fighters on an inspection of the quality of the rails laid. For 20 years, Chu Chang-ming has been battling in the north and the south building railways for the people, and he always shows a high degree of responsibility for his work. Upon arriving at the new front, he has all along maintained going deep into the frontline of construction, and regularly talked to the fighters about the glorious tradition of paying attention to the quality of construction. Each time the track-laying machine completes the laying of a section, he would personally make an inspection to find out if the quality is up to standard.

On the worksite of the new railway under construction, everywhere are hung signs with the slogan, "Painstaking designing and painstaking

construction." Many old cadres, who like Chu Chang-ming have been through countless battles, and old engineers with rich experience, are always travelling across hills and mountain ranges to be on the spot to give detailed directions in construction. The commanders and fighters of construction units build road foundations, dig tunnels and erect bridges without overlooking a single detail.

Before commencing work, the commanders and fighters of the Railway Corps also take the trouble to guarantee the quality of the project. The designing unit is responsible for designing the railway, and the construction unit only carries out construction based on the blueprints. However, because of their high sense of responsibility, units of the Railway Corps, upon arriving at the scene of construction, always conscientiously make investigation and study and check over the original design.

One section of the road foundation is on a hill by the river, and the geological condition there is quite complex. When a certain unit of the Railway Corps arrived there, Shen Ch'i-hsün, an old engineer and Party member, led a "three-in-one combination" design improvement team to the scene for a re-survey as was his custom. They discovered that if construction were to be carried out on the basis of the original design, there would bound to be trouble in the long run. However, if improvements must be made on the original design, they would have to work very hard. Actually, was the improvement necessary?

Shen Ch'i-hsün firmly replied, "For the cause of building railways for the motherland and for the good of future generations to come, we must make the improvement!" Thereupon, Shen Ch'i-hsün devoted his whole attention to improving the design. Putting on a pair of straw sandals and carrying a walking stick, in the day he led the comrades of the design improvement team in scaling the sheer cliffs and going down to the icy river to examine the condition of geological changes section by section. At night, they would go over the data in their tent and make careful calculations.

After more than a month of investigation and study they amassed a large number of figures and advanced the draft prosposal for a new design more in keeping with the geological conditions there. With close cooperation from the designing unit, this new proposed design after revision was made more complete, and it won the approval of the upper level. The result upon application not only saved investment but would also prevent future trouble.

The 3rd battalion of a certain unit of the Railway Corps was responsible for the construction of the road foundation of a certain section, and they must build that through a bog filled with wild grass, several square li in area. This bog was many dozen feet deep and the mud was sticky like glue. Anyone walking over it would be sucked in. The local people regarded this place as an unapproachable "forbidden area." However, difficulties could never frighten the heroic fighters of the Railway Corps. They were determined to build a high standard railway line through the bog.

The battle for conquering the bog was begun. The fighters used their picks and shovels, dug with their hoes and scraped with their hands, and carried things on their backs and shoulders. Their bodies were covered with sweat and mud, but they still persevered in removing mud from the bog dozens of feet deep, until they reached the solid bottom. Then the fighters dug pebbles the size of a goose egg from streams far away to line the bottom of the bog, and following that, they filled it up with earth and carried out tamping on it. They followed the "fish scale method of tamping," and according to specification, the tamp must cover one-third the area of the previous tamp mark. At times the tamp would land slightly off the mark. In their determination not to be careless, they would immediately repeat the tamping. In that way layers of pebbles and soil were tamped on layer after layer. After several months of hard struggle, they finally conquered the bog and laid their track over a high quality road foundation.

For the sake of insuring the quality of the covering of the tunnel walls, the fighters of the Railway Corps battling in the tunnel would squeeze themselves between the hot and stifling casing planks and concentrate on pounding the cement concrete. Sometimes, in carrying out pounding, their fingers would crack and bleed, but they were reluctant to take a rest. The 11th company of a certain unit was responsible for the work of lining a certain tunnel. Once, in a section of the wall most difficult to carry out pounding, there appeared a "wasp nest pitted surface." Showing not the slightest fear of hardship, the fighters squeezed themselves in again and again and kept on pounding until the "wasp nest pitted surface" was smoothed. The incident of this company in insuring the quality of the wall covering was publicized by the upper level.

On the bridge construction worksite, the road building armymen and civilians battle night and day and carry hard granite from the hills to build piers for the bridge. One night, there was a pale moon. Squad leader and Party member Chao Heng-kuang and his comrades-in-arms carried back buckets of clear spring water and scrubbed the pre-selected granite clean, so as not to let the slightest bit of dirt appear on the piers. That night, the work of building the piers progressed very speedily, and many layers were added. By dawn, everybody called off work and returned home to rest, but Chao Heng-kuang, a responsible fighter always conscientious in work, thought that as the light at night was not very good, there was a possibility that some of the materials used might not be up to standard, so he decided to remain at the worksite and carried out another quality inspection.

A cold wind was blowing from the mountain on the morning of that early spring. After the night of hard struggle, Chao Heng-kuang stood facing the light of dawn and mustering his spirit, started his ascend up the tall pier. While climbing the scaffolding, he looked over this part and touched that part, carefully checking over each piece of newly laid rock. Suddenly, on theseventh layer, he discovered a piece of rock that looked suspicious. Taking out his hammer, he knocked it again and again, conscientiously made analytical comparison and ascertained that it was indeed a piece of disintegrating rock. He at once rushed back to the camp and reported the matter to

his comrades-in-arms. Without a word, everybody immediately returned to the bridge construction site, and with one and all pitching in, the piece of rock was removed and replaced with a piece of good granite.

At present the bridge is completed, and it stands proud and solid in the turbulent waters of the mountain gorge. Chao Heng-kuang and his comrade-in-arms have again packed their belongings, and with the same spirit of high responsibility, are heading for a new worksite to build another big steel bridge.

- NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Precious Asset of the Minority Nationalities in Border Areas

- A report on the minority nationality cadres in Shisong Baanna, Yunnan

by

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1972)

Tao Yü-ts'ai Is Not Afraid of "Old, Big and Difficult" Problems

In July last year the work of late rice planting entered its final stage in Mengla hsien, but Shangmanfen production team, which was located in a T'ai nationality village in Mengman production brigade, Mengp'eng commune, had completed only one-third of its planting. This production team always had a complex situation of class struggle and was an "old, big and difficult" unit. To find out about the situation, Tao Yü-ts'ai, a T'ai nationality cadre serving as deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, decided to visit the place.

Upon his arrival at Shangmanfen, Tao Yü-ts'ai saw only a few people doing the planting in the rice fields. An inquiry revealed that most of the commune members were "studying" in the "study class." Actually, there was a reactionary headman in the village who pretended to be honest but in reality regularly said to the masses: "All T'ais in the world belong to one big family" and used the bourgeois landlords' theory of human nature to weaken the idea of class struggle of the masses.

Conspiring with his son-in-law, who was called "the headman's son" by the masses, this headman used food and drinks to lure a young cadre in the production team named P'o Yü-ping to become a good friend of his son-in-law. The father- and son-in-law made use of the anti-Marxist black trash "politics may overrule everything else" pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to say that production team director P'o Hsiang-wan grasped production but "failed to give prominence to politics" in a vicious attempt to overthrow P'o Hsiang-wan who had always been vigilantly keeping a watch on them. They used the "study class" to confuse the masses and attempted to make the son-in-law the leader of the production team. In the meantime, they also attempted to change the status of the reactionary headman from landlord to poor and lower-middle peasant so as to "pave the way for restoration of capitalism in Shangmanfen production team.

As soon as Tao Yü-ts'ai arrived at the village, several old poor peasants immediately came to him and said: "It is good that you came. The reactionary headman wants to turn the sky upside down!" They then told him

the whole story of the reactionary headman's intrigues. Tao Yü-ts'ai thought: It is not difficult to hit the bad people, but "the important question is to educate the peasants." After consulting the poor old peasants, he decided to run a study class also.

Thus there were two study classes in the village. The "study class" manipulated by the reactionary headman discussed the restoration of capitalism but the one operated by Tao Yü-ts'ai discussed class struggle. He guided everybody to review the history of class struggle in Shangmanfen and showed past class wrongs and blood-and-tear debts one by one which made everybody see things clearly. On the next day the news spread and that evening most of the commune members crowded into Tao Yü-ts'ai's study class to study. In the following evening all the commune members came including Po Yü-ping, the youth who was deceived. In the "study class" manipulated by the reactionary headman, he and his son-in-law were the only ones that remained.

In Tao Yü-ts'ai's study class that evening, Po Yü-ping's father, Po Han-wan, and mother, Mi Han-wan, gave a lecture. Before the liberation Po Han-wan, Mi Han-wan and her sister were condemned by the reactionary headman and banished to the forest in the mountains because they could not afford to pay rent. In the forest they ate wild fruit, made clothes from tree bark and lived like savages. Soon Mi Han-wan's sister died of hunger and illness. Po Han-wan and Mi Han-wan were rescued from the forest and saw day light again only after the liberation. Then Po Yü-ping was born. The two old people's condemnation of the old society with blood and tears further raised everybody's class consciousness. Then they spoke up and uncovered the criminal activities of the reactionary headman and Po Yü-ping also cried sadly.

The following evening, Po Yü-ping told everybody how the reactionary headman and his son-in-law "dragged him into it." This served as a profound lesson of class education for all the commune members in the production team. In this way facts thoroughly demolished the reactionary theory of human nature spread by the class enemy as well as uncovered his attempt to usurp power and bring about a restoration.

"Class struggle works as soon as it is grasped." After the reactionary headman and his son-in-law were dragged out, all 500-odd mow of late rice in the production team was planted in seven days' time. In this way this notorious "old, big and difficult" unit broke away from its backward state.

Yang Shun-hsiang Who Revolutionized the Art of Planting in Hsiangming Shan Area

Hsiangming Shan is a famous high mountain in Shisong Baanna. The temperature here is low and people did not grow paddy rice. In Walung production team, which was in a Yi nationality village on top of the mountain, they lived on miscellaneous food crops grown on dry fields. After the liberation, people of the Yi nationality built terraced fields on Hsiangming Shan and experimented with the growing of paddy rice. But the result was unsatisfactory and the output was only about 100 chin per mow.

Yang Shun-hsiang, a Yi nationality political commissar in Walung production team, took the lead in experimenting on the growing of paddy rice in the mountain as early as 1966 in an attempt to open up the road to high yield in tall and cold mountains. However, since they were inexperienced, they continued to adopt old methods used to grow dry-field crops for growing paddy rice. As a result, they failed to improve the output much even after three trials. Discouraged by the failures, the people composed a song: "Hsiangming Shan is high but output is low. To increase the output of paddy rice, we must lower the mountain."

But Yang Shun-hsiang did not budge one bit in the face of difficulties. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "People's social practice is the only criterion for the people to understand the truth of the outside world" and made a concrete analysis of the several previous experiments. He decided to use the viewpoint of practice first to continue the experiments until output was increased and the art of planting in Hsiangming Shan was revolutionized.

In 1970, with the support of cadres of other production teams, a scientific farming group headed by Yang Shun-hsiang and consisting of old peasants, youths and cadres was organized to conduct their fourth experiment on paddy rice planting. This time he convened four symposiums of old peasants whose views were listened to attentively. Collective studies brought the conclusion that to make the rice panicles big we must move the season of planting forward in a proper manner because, as the local temperature was low, if we sow too late, as we did in our past several experiments, the weather would become too cold when the panicles grew and ripened.

That year, Yang Shun-hsiang and the commune members began plowing 20 days earlier and completed the transplanting of seedlings before June. They firmly grasped every link from weeding, additional application of manure, and water control. As expected, the rice grew stronger and stronger every day and became well filled. Thus the average output of the four mow of paddy was 864 chin per mow. Now an output increase was achieved and a new chapter of paddy rice planting over a large area was created for the entire mountain area.

Mi Yü-hsiang Who Has A Strong Sense of Responsibility Toward Revolution

Mi Yü-hsiang, a T'ai nationality female cadre with a strong sense of responsibility toward revolution, was a member of the work committee of the CCP in Shisong Baanna T'ai Nationality Autonomous Chou and a deputy secretary of the Party branch of Manpien production brigade, Mengts'ang commune, Mengla hsien.

One evening in spring last year when Mi Yü-hsiang was on duty in the production brigade, a superior directive on rational dense planting of early rice came by telephone. Dense planting was once popularized in Manpien production brigade two years ago; some of the production teams achieved production increase but some ended up with lower output. Some people who did not sum up

their experience seriously shook their heads as soon as they heard the term dense planting and said: "We must not do it again." In this production brigade, it was planned to grow 800 mow of double-crop early rice this year and 200-odd mow of it had been planted, most of which thinly.

On the basis of superior instructions and local conditions, Mi Yü-hsiang firmly believed that rational dense planting was truly an important measure to achieve a bumper harvest of early rice. To implement the superior directive, she immediately went out with a flash light. After a journey through forests and cliffs which lasted several nights, she delivered the directive to the production teams. In the meantime, she studied the specific measures for rational dense planting with the cadres of the production teams. Later she set up an experimental point at Manpien production brigade where the production brigade was situated. She personally took part in the experiment for rational dense planting.

Mi Yü-hsiang lived with the masses everyday and was determined to carry out the superior directive resolutely as well as to solve the ideological problems of the masses meticulously. She looked up cadres and female active elements and discussed with them the cause for reduced output experienced during the two previous years of dense planting. In the meantime, she also went to Yi nationality Mankang production team where output increase was achieved through dense planting, to study and sum up their experience. Later she organized the cadres and active elements of Manpien production team to inspect and study in Mankang production team. After the inspection and comparison everybody realized that output reduction experienced during the two previous years was due to the fact that the dense planting then exceeded the rational limit and that the seedlings did not have sufficient air after tillering. Thus the cadres and active elements were relieved of their ideological burden and regained their confidence in rational dense planting.

In order to guarantee a bumper harvest of dense planting Mi Yü-hsiang planted 10 mow of experimental plots together with the commune members of Manpien production team. By firmly grasping measures for the application of fertilizer and weeding, etc., they brought about a bumper harvest of early rice in the entire production team where the total output of food grains for the year was increased by 50 percent as compared with the previous year.

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COMMODITIES

Solve Contradictions and Handle Commodity Supply Work Properly

by

The Wholesale Station for General Goods of Mengshui Hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1972)

To a great extent, our work of supplying general goods by wholesale is determined by the commodities procured. The key to procurement is determined by the unity between our subjective wishes and objective reality. If purchases do not fit in with practical needs of the masses, an accumulation of a dead stock or a situation of supply falling short of demand will result.

Formerly, due to our failure to understand and solve this contradiction, we were very passive in our work. Some comrades counted on their "previous experience." Before filling out an order form, they often did no more than make a round of the shop and take a look at the warehouse. Then they put pen to paper. As a result, things often fell short of expectations in their outcome. In the spring the year before last, we came upon a kind of work overalls of rewoven in another area. We thought then that the article was cheap and durable. Subjectively we scribbled an order for 890 pieces. After the arrival of the goods, they were put on the shelves for over one year with only a few suits sold.

Why should have "previous experience" ended up in a setback? In "On Practice," Chairman Mao pointed out, "If people want to triumph in work and achieve the expected results, they must bring their own thinking into line with objective external laws; otherwise, they will fail in practice." It was crystal clear that the order for these 890 suits of work overalls was motivated by "previous experience" and subjective decision.

Thereafter, we aroused the masses to promote the style of investigation and study in a big way. We go deep into the midst of the masses to listen to their opinions and ascertain the conditions of urban and rural markets and purchase power. The buyers get a timely grip on first-hand data. The coordinators organize basic-level procurement personnel for a timely analysis meeting on the market supply situation. The safe-keeping personnel make a constant analysis of warehoused stocks on hand and have a constant grasp of the fundamental commodity sale figures. The sales personnel go out of the counter to keep in touch with the masses and analyze the changing purchase power patterns. Other working personnel regularly go to factories and villages by turns to ascertain mass needs while doing manual labor. Thus, through various channels, wide contact is made with the masses, penetrating investigations and studies are carried out and the idealist spirit is purged continuously. Genuine knowledge gradually comes to hand in the midst of practice.

Once, from the provincial 2nd-level station, we selected over ¥500,000 worth of commodities. In a very short time, we got rid of the stock by wholesale. The commodities found their way into the hands of consumers very quickly. Considerably shortened was the period of goods being held up at the station or the shop.

For one year, due to our perseverance in investigation and study and our efforts in overcoming subjectivism, several thousand kinds of commodities worth up to ¥10,000,000 in a selected stock have proved to meet mass needs in a relatively satisfactory manner because of their good value in an economical and functional sense and their great variety. A spur is given to the circulation of commodities.

At times, procured articles, though compatible with local mass daily livelihood needs, would become unsaleable, if we did a poor job in promotion. Therefore, in the supply of commodities, how to turn a slow-moving into a quick-moving stock shapes up as a problem that must be solved by us.

At the outset, we linked purchases with big volumes and sales with a piece by piece process. To us, it was a normal phenomenon if a stock tended to move a bit slowly and lie untouched for a while. Later, a small matter gave us great enlightenment. Once, the station laid in a collective of cotton prints. Only several tens of square meters were sold after the goods were displayed on the shelves of the two shops in the hsien for over two months. But when we brought the goods to Shengli commune west of the hsien and the city, the whole stock was sold at once. We summed up this experience and made an analysis of the commodity supply work in the whole hsien. It was found that some articles which did not sell well in one place might find a ready market in another; the demand was slow at one time and brisk at another. Is this a law of the movement of contradictions? Chairman Mao teaches, "It is not just that contradictions remain, one dependent upon the other. More important, things contradictory are transforming into each other. This is to say that the two contradictory aspects of a thing, under certain conditions, will transform respectively in the direction and the position of their opposite side." All contradictions are capable of changing. A quick or slow sale is no exception. Concerning some so-called slow-moving articles, so long as we strive to exercise man's subjective initiative and overcome the causes of a sluggish sale, we can turn unsaleable into saleable items. The key lies in our commercial workers' skill in stimulating the transformation of contradictions.

With awareness raised, we aroused the masses to analyze the various causes responsible for slow sales: First, it was failure to get an overall picture of the changes in purchasing power. Second, commodity quality did not fit in with mass needs. Third, the wholesale price tended to be too high. Fourth, commodities were insufficiently promoted. To remedy these, we adopted the following several measures: Concerning those unsaleable items long kept by various supply and sales cooperatives, various units were organized to help each other obtain what the other needed. All those dead stocks generally kept at the lower levels were sent back to the station for unified disposal and redistribution. Commodities were brought to the countryside, and publicity

was given to their qualities for the benefit of the masses to help them make their choice. Meanwhile, the wholesale price was lowered. Regarding those unsold items long kept in stock with quality falling short of the demands of the masses, we remade or reprocessed them. This helped adding to the variety of goods and so satisfying mass needs. Several years ago, our station laid in 100,000 square feet of a "camel's hair" fabric. The demand for it was very small. Later, we processed the fabric into padded wind- and snow-proof coats, overcoat linings and other items. The stock was cleared very rapidly.

Because we studied and applied the viewpoint about the transformation of contradictions under certain conditions in handling the relations between saleable and unsaleable items, last year we basically overcame the phenomenon of dead or unsaleable stocks lying in the warehouse. We also fulfilled ahead of schedule the state's sales plan. Sales figures reached the highest level in the history of our hsien.

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POTATO SEEDS

Insist on Practice and Cultivate Fine Seed Strains

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1972)

For 19 years, Wuhsia No. 4 production team of Yangliu commune, Wushan hsien, Szechwan Province, has doggedly pursued scientific experiment. In practice, its members have assiduously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and cultivated over ten fine potato seed strains. Conditions for the development of agricultural production are created.

Potatoes represent one of the main crops of Wushan. After liberation, although output was increased somewhat, the crop remained a low-yield one. In 1953, thanks to the concern of the upper-level Party committee and the help of the scientific research department, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wuhsia No. 4 team established a scneitific experiment group. From Chengtu 1,000 li away, they borrowed three crossbred plants. Through careful cultivation, they separated the good from the bad. After three years of repeated selection, they cultivated the high-yield and highly-adaptable "Wuhsia" variety of potato. Its yield was more than double that of the former local variety. It was the first sweet taste of scientific experiment.

Things develop and change ceaselessly. After a few years, the "Wuhsia" variety of potato gradually degenerated. Its resistance to disease weakened and its yield dropped. Later, through a summing-up, they analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of various varieties. To sum up the advantages of various fine strains and overcome their defects, they picked good strains and cultivated new varieties through the method of sexual crossing.

In 1958, they started a crossbreeding experiment. For five consecutive years, they failed. Undaunted, they looked for the causes of failure in repeated practice. First, of the parent varieties selected, some had ineffectual pollen with pollination resulting in no fertilization, some had low-effect pollen so the chances of fertilization were slim, or some resulted in fertilization but with no seed. Second, proper time or proper weather was not selected for pollination. In practice, they gradually realized that the fructification percentage is highest by selecting what yields more natural fruits as the male and by effecting pollination when the stigma of the female takes on a yellowish color, moist and juicy. The proper pollination period is from 6 to 9 in the morning, the proper temperature from 18 to 25 degrees Centigrade, the proper humidity 70 percent. Through laying hold of these characteristics, success was at least achieved in the crossbreeding of potatoes in 1962. The first collection of seeds was gathered in. To solve the problem of the rotting away of seeds due to the low temperature on a high mountain, members of the team brought the crossbred seeds to a lower mountain for the nursing of seedlings. When the seedlings were ready, they were uprooted with soil still around their roots and carried back in boxes pickaback, one by one,

for replanting. The first collection of living seedlings was obtained. They effected over 50 crossbreeding combinations and selected for planting over 3,000 plants. After repeated practice and three years of selective cultivation and assessment, they at last cultivated 14 relatively good crossbred varieties. Of them, the "Wan-nung No. 6" gave a high yield but with a high water content. The "i-pu-chia" was highly resistant to disease and of good quality but not high in yield. A satisfactory fine strain had still not bee produced.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying any process, if there appears a complex process involving more than two contradictions, we must devote all our energies to finding its main contradiction. With this main contradiction grasped, all problems will lend themselves to an easy solution," the comrades of the scientific experiment group made an all-round serious analysis and study of the problems appearing in the crossbreeding of potatoes. They realized that the mutation and superiority of a crossbreed are determined by the hereditary foundations of two parent varieties. If the cells of the two parents have their own unique adoptable hereditary foundations involving not a great difference physiologically, great internal contradictions will take place in the process of combination with mutation highly possible and with the superiority of a crossbreed rendered more prominent.

Accordingly, they took the "Wan-nung No. 6" as the mother for its high-yield and the "I-pu-chia" as the father for its strong resistance to disease and its good quality. Thus, "Wuhsia No. 3" was produced for high yield and short period of growth, fit for two crops a year. Meanwhile, it had such fine traits as good quality, high resistance to disease, etc. With the variety introduced gradually over a wide area, the poor and lower-middle peasants came to receive it well.

In the course of cultivating fine species by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wuhsia No. 4 team, due to the unfolding of mass cultivation activities, many commune members learned such methods as selecting seed strains for cultivation and evaluating fine species, and acquired the skill of cross-breeding and pollination. The scientific experiment group has expanded from a membership of 7 to 28. Its scientific research items range from potato crossbreeding and breeding to the crossbreeding and breeding of wheat, corn and other crops. In the course of breeding, they doggedly persevere in the combination of self-selection, self-breeding, self-preservation of seed for self use with borrowed seed breeding on a selective basis. They set up experiment plots, seed plots and high-yield plots and closely integrate cultivation and breeding with popularization. This makes for continuous bumper harvests in production. Practice has made them realize that the scientific road is not level and broad and that only by combining revolutionary fervor with scientific spirit can nature be gradually understood and transformed.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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RIVER CONTROL

Transformation of A Dangerous River Into A Navigable Passage

- An account of achievements made in the taming of the Yüan River

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1972)

Transforming the Physiognomy of 1,000 Li of Turbulent Water

West of Hunan Province runs a tumultuous river of turbulent water, cutting its way past lofty mountain ranges, spilling its way over a thousand li and emptying into the "800 square li T'ungt'ing Lake." This is the famous Yüan River.

The Yüan River flows from the cloud capped mountains of Kweichow Province, runs through 35 hsien in east Kweichow and west Hunan, and its main stream is 1,050 kilometers long. The Yüan River is a mountainous type river. Its discharge is heavy, and its course is winding and filled with dangerous shoals. In its 500-kilometer section through Hunan Province alone, it has more than 128 dangerous shoals, which averages one for every 4 to 5 kilometers. Before the liberation, because of the lack of effort to regulate the course of the river on the part of historical reactionary governments, navigation on the Yüan River was an extremely haphazardous affair. Each year, navigation was possible only during the flood season, and incidents of boats overturning or striking submerged rocks were a common occurrence.

Since the liberation, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in west Hunan, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters and do everything for the people" carried out the regulation of the Yüan River on a larger scale, and enabled a change to take place in the physiognomy of this turbulent water. Beginning from last year, the main river and some of the tributaries of the Yüan River have become navigable. By 1971, the total volume of cargo transported on the Yüan River came to 1,210,000 tons, or some ten times that over the amount transported in 1950 in the initial period of the liberation, and more than double that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution. The Yüan River has become an artery of communications in west Hunan, and is playing a bigger and bigger part for the cause of socialist construction.

This summer, we started out from Ch'angte municipality, a point in the lower reaches of the Yüan River, and made our way up the river on a motor boat directly to the town of Ch'iench'eng chen on the upper reaches. The whole journey covered almost 500 kilometers, and we could see the new physiognomy of the Yüan River after regulation had been carried out.

Wentzut'ung is well known as a dangerous shoal on the Yüan River. Here the fall of the river bed is steep and the water is rapid. The boat,

making its way along the shoals, appeared to be crawling up a waterfall. For the past two years, aside from adopting such measures as blasting submerged rocks and dredging the river bed, to regulate the river, they have also installed power winches to help drag boats passing by. On that day, we saw over ten boats preparing to navigate the shoal waiting in line in the middle of the river, and one by one they were quickly towed past the dangerous shoal by the winches and continued on their journey upstream. In the past, more than 20 persons were required pulling together for more than an hour to get even a tiny wooden sailing boat past the shoal. Now, just by starting the winches the boatmen are able to get the boat very quickly past the dangerous shoal in a way that is not only safe and energy saving, but also time saving as well.

Ch'inglant'an is another well known shal on the Yüan River and the biggest for it was more than 20 kilometers long. The water here is very swift and full of submerged rocks. Navigation used to be extremely difficult, and even now, the wreckages of boats sunk over the years could still be seen on the shoal. However, at present, some of the silted up places have been cleared, and where the discharge was disorderly, after the building of stone embankments, the water is able to run back into its normal channel, causing the water level to rise. Most of the closely scattered rocks have been removed by blasting, and navigation markers have been set up over some of the more treacherous sections. In that way, the danger to shipping has been eliminated to a large extent. The anxiety and tension of the past in sailing past the Ch'inglant'an no longer exists, and cargo laden boats are able to sail leisurely through the water and there is a guarantee for life and safety.

Prosperity on the Banks of the Yüan River

The opening of the Yüan River is of great significance in stimulating economic prosperity in west Hunan. At present, the Yüan River bears 70 percent of the transportation of goods for the Ch'ienyang district, and 40 percent of the goods for the Hsiangsi T'uchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou. People have made this simile: The taming of the Yüan River is like finding a key to the great treasure vault of west Hunan.

West Hunan (including Ch'ienyang district and the Hsiangsi T'uchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou) is a vast mountainous region where dwell communities of such nationalities as the T'uchia, Miao, Chuang, Yao and Han. It is rich in timber, wild economic products, forest sideline production and mineral resources. In 1971, after the taming of the Yüan River, just the export of timber from Ch'ienyang district alone, showed an increase of 30 percent over that of 1966. The export of cedar and bamboo also showed an increase of 50 percent.

In the past, because of the difficulties of communication, the supply of fertilizer, pesticide, and other production materials by the state in support of west Hunan, invariably could not arrive on time, and even caused delay to farming. This has greatly changed at present. Last spring, 60,000 tons of chemical fertilizer sent to this district was able to arrive in time before

spring plowing, and that played a very great part in the bumper harvest of 2,000,000 mow of early rice in the whole district.

Increasing the time and extending the range for navigation on the Yüan River has effectively stimulated the development of industry in west Hunan. Many new industrial towns are beginning to appear on its banks. The town of Tachiangk'ou chen, in Shup'u hsien, several years ago was still only a ferrying point and market place with a population of less than 2,000 people. Now, a wharf has been built here and it is connected with highways to become the land and sea communication center for several nearby hsien. In just two to three years, it has developed into a town with scores of industries including cement, vinyl nylon, chemical, oil refining, and machine building, and the population has increased to several tens of thousands.

Close by the Yüan River is the remote mountain city of Hungchiang. Historically it has been a timber assembling and dispatching center along the Kweichow-Hunan border, and is also a handicraft town for the making of bamboo ware. In the past, because passage on theupper reaches of the river was unreliable, each year, during the time of high water, only three or four trips could be made by a sailing boat from Hungchiang to Ch'angte. After the taming of the river, they are able to make 20 to 30 trips a year to Ch'angte by motor boat. With the improvement in communications, a broad future has been opened up for the development of light industry for this mountain city with its rich resources. At present this handicraft town has become a light industrial town producing paper, porcelain, glass, plastic, soap, matches and dry batteries.

Tame the River for the People, Rely on the People for Taming the River

The taming of the Yüan River has been carried out during the violent struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines.

As early as 1955, relevant departments were already studying problems of the taming of the Yüan River. At that time, there were two schools of thought. One school was of the opinion that a mountainous river like the Yüan could only be used mainly for civilian transportation and its taming could only bring limited benefit to the state. So, it would be better to develop highway transportation directly run by the state. In that way, the income would be more and the profit would be higher.

However, there were also many people who did not share this view. They pointed out the Yüan River and its seven tributaries run through the whole of west Hunan forming a natural network extending more than 3,000 li long. It would be a very great waste if such an abundance of water conservation resources was not developed and utilized. Especially, when regulating the Yüan River was not just an economic problem, but a problem concerning the development of west Hunan and helping the fraternal nationalities to build a new socialist mountain region. To set sight on profit alone was wrong.

After thinking was clarified, the communications department actively mobilized the masses, and by relying on the masses, started work on their own effort. Sang Meng-shu, the director of the Communications Bureau of the Hsiangsi T'uchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou, leading some of the cadres, went down to the river to live together with the boatmen. He took the oars and worked shoulder-to-shoulder alongside the boatmen, pulled the boat with ropes together with the workers, crawling and creeping along precipitous cliffs and ledges, and covered the whole several hundred li distance.

He visited the poor and lower-middle peasants and the raft workers, amassed a great deal of first-hand information, and made good preparations for preparing the first draft proposal for regulating the Yu River (one of the tributaries of the Yüan River). He also sent people to the Wuchiang River in Szechwan to acquire experience in regulating the river, and upon their return, linked up actual local conditions and drew up a concrete draft proposal for regulating the river. After a year of effort, they tamed four of the dangerous shoals on Yu River threw seven dams across the river, cleared silt and obstructions from many places in the river bed and installed three sets of winches. This enabled the passage of the river, which formerly could only accommodate wooden sailing vessel to permit the passage of motor boats. In 1965, when the first motor boat sailed up the Yu River, the people lining the banks shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a new situation has appeared in the work for regulating the Yüan River. In 1970, the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee set up a command post for the project of regulating the Yüan River to provide concrete leadership over this work. The leadership cadres and technicians of this command post went deep into the basin of the Yüan River for investigation and study and to carry out survey work. After listening extensively to the views and summing up the river taming experience of the masses, they affirmed the policy of integrating the specialized river taming ranks of the state with the river taming ranks of the people's commune, drawing materials locally, doing work in a manner suited to local conditions, using both foreign and indigenous methods together and taming the river through diligence and frugality.

Since the beginning of spring 1970, under the mobilization and organization of Party organizations at various levels, thousands upon thousands of people in the Yüan River basin have rushed to the worksites. With the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed mountains," they blasted away the submerged rocks, dredged the bed, built stone embankments, installed winches, and whipped up an impressive upsurge in the battle for taming the river.

The Ch'enchout'an in the past was considered by people as a dangerous shoal that defied regulation. The most dangerous part of the shoal is a place known as the toad's mouth. To regulate the rate of discharge, raise the level of the water and eliminate the whirlpool, they planned to build a stone embankment there, but all along they were unable to find a suitable site. Later, the secretary of the worksite called on the masses and found Lu Lao-liu, an

old boatman of over 80, and engaged him as a consultant. Lu Lao-liu has been a helmsman for 60 years, and he knows the depth of the water at each point, the rate of low, the geological structure and the number of submerged rock in the river like the palm of his hand. On the basis of the information he supplied, the department concerned settled on a draft proposal for building the embankment and very quickly conquered the toad's mouth.

After more than two years of arduous struggle by the specialized river regulating teams and the people of various nationalities, some 70 percent of the dangerous shoals of the Yüan River have reached or basically reached the standard of safe navigation, and conditions for sailing on the remaining dangerous shoals, to a more or less extent, have also been improved. While regulating the Yüan River, the navigation department and the collective transportation units of people's communes and towns in the district have also acquired at the same time a large number of motor boats, wooden sailing boats, and motorized sailing boats. On the basis of the statistics of the Hsiangsi T'uchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou, the Ch'ienyang district and the Ch'angte municipality, the number of wooden sailing vessels on June 1972 showed an increase of 75 percent over 1965, and the number of motor boats and various motorized sailing boats showed an increase of eleven times over 1965.

Although great achievements have been scored in regulating the Yüan River, speaking as a whole the target is still far from being complete. The people of various nationalities in Hsiangsi are determined to redouble their efforts and continue to strengthen the work of regulating and changing the Yüan River into a "water railway" open to navigation for all seasons.

- NCNA Reporter and NCNA Correspondent

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Unruly Northeast China River Tamed

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 29, 1972)

the unruly liaoho river in northeast china has been harnessed to serve industry and agriculture. several big and medium-sized reservoirs are being put up. mass efforts are directed toward building small water control works under a plan for further improvement of the river.

a major river in northeast china, the 1,400-kilometre-long liaoho river drains nearly 220,000 square kilometres of land in liaoning and kirin provinces. its valley contains more than ten important industrial cities including shenyang, anshan and fushun and dozens of counties, with a population of 22 million and over 4.6 million hectares of farmland. the grasslands in the upper reaches and the fertile alluvial soil in the middle reaches are favourable for crops and animal husbandry.

under the reactionary rule before liberation, no attention was paid to water control. as a result, loss of water and soil due to windstorms and drought was severe in the upper reaches while floods and waterlogging were recurrent in the lower reaches. this turned large tracts of land alkali. in the rainy summer season, flood water used to breach dykes, swamping cities and farmland. grain output was very low. per-hectare yield for the whole valley averaged less than 750 kilogrammes in 1948, the year preceding liberation.

following the founding of new china, the communist party and the people's government led the people to build large numbers of projects for flood and waterlogging control, irrigation, power generation, and conservation of water and soil. a total of 4,500 kilometres of dykes, 220 big, medium and small reservoirs and numerous small projects were built along the river's upper course and its tributaries. one tributary, the hunho, had the highest crest in nearly a century in 1960. however, the tahuofang reservoir in the upper reaches impounded the surging waters and saved the cities of shenyang and fushun and large farming areas from inundation.

nine hundred and twenty big and medium pumping stations with a total capacity of over 300,000 hp have been set up along the liaoho river. before liberation there were only six, with a total capacity of some 6,000 hp. they benefit 733,000 hectares as against 42,000 hectares in those days.

some 933,000 hectares of low-lying farmland in the middle and lower reaches of the river were formerly subject to waterlogging. six-sevenths of the land is now basically free from this scourge thanks to the post-liberation efforts to build raised fields with drainage ditches around them, and other works.

both per-hectare yield and total output of grain have doubled since liberation. big progress has also been made in other branches of agriculture. lying in an area chronically waterlogged before liberation, shuiyuan commune in yingkou county has extended its cultivated acreage from 1,000 hectares in those days to 5,000 hectares by building water control works. adequate irrigation plus other measures has helped the commune reap good harvests ten years running. per-hectare yield of grain averaged 7.2 tons in 1971 as against around 0.75 tons before liberation. tawa in the panchin area before liberation had a limited acreage planted to paddy rice and yield was very low. today there are more than a dozen state farms cultivating a paddy rice area three times bigger and yielding close to 4.5 tons per hectare. trees and vegetables could not survive in this formerly alkali-affected area. effective measures have improved the soil and tree nurseries and vegetable gardens now thrive. the roads and trunk canals are lined with willows and other trees.

the improved river has supplied the industry of the cities along its banks with more water. the annual supply is now more than ten times that for the early post-liberation period.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During National Day Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Sept. 30, 1972)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

the forthcoming october first is the twentythird anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. to enable our compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate the national day together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on october first and third as an expression of solicitude.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

State Council General Office Gives National Day Reception for Compatriots from Hongkong and Macau, Taiwan Compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals of Chinese Descent

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the general office of the state council gave a reception here this evening in honour of more than 700 compatriots from hongkong and macao, taiwan compatriots, and overseas chinese and foreign nationals of chinese descent. coming from more than 30 countries and regions on the five continents they are here for the national day celebrations and a tour of the country.

among those present were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and comrade liao cheng-chih.

the reception was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. on the rostrum was a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying spoke at the reception (full text of the speech to be released separately). on behalf of the great leader chairman mao, the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, he extended a warm welcome and hearty greetings to compatriots from hongkong and macao, taiwan compatriots, and overseas chinese and friends from various countries and regions. his speech was punctuated by warm applause.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and unity. yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, liao cheng-chih and other comrades clinked glasses with the guests present. they proposed toasts to the brilliant victories of the great motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of chairman mao, to the prosperity of the great socialist motherland, to the lasting friendship between the chinese people and people of all countries, and to the health and longevity of the great leader chairman mao.

present at the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chuang hsi-chuan, wu hsin-yu, lin lan-ying, lin chiao-chih and hu tzu-ang;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference yu shu-teh, wang yun-sheng, yang tung-chun, wu yen-yin and chen tzu-sheng;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao, li chiang, chen chieh, lo ching-chang, liu hung-chang, chiao pei-hsin, pan yu-hung, hsieh hua, chou fa-yen, yao hsiao-cheng, li meng-hua, liu ai-feng, wu ching-tung, wang yeh-chiu, ting kuo-yu, mu ching, chang tzu-liang, wang shou-jen, chen chun, wang lei, keng tao-ming, li li-yin, lin chia-mei, ching pu-chun, chang wen-chin, yang chi, ting hsueh-sung, li chi-huang, lien kuan, tan tung, li meng-fu, chang tsan-ming, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien, li chuan-chung, yueh tai-heng, lin yi-hsin and liu chung-jen; and

deputies to the national people's congress and members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee huang chang-shui, chuang ming-li, wang yuan-hsing, wu chan, wu huan-hsing, wu yi-hsiu, chang kuo-chi, hung szu-szu, lu hsin-yuan and li mei.

also present were representatives of workers, peasants, returned overseas chinese, scientists, educationists, writers, artists and physical culture workers.

Yeh Chien-ying's Speech at Reception for Hongkong, Macau, Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the military commission, at a national day reception given by the general office of the state council here this evening in honour of compatriots from hongkong and macao, taiwan compatriots, overseas chinese and foreign nationals of chinese descent:

compatriots from hongkong and macao, taiwan compatriots, and fellow-countrymen from abroad,

friends and comrades,

on the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china, we are very happy that our compatriots from hongkong and macao, taiwan compatriots, and fellow-countrymen and friends from various countries and regions are joining us in celebrating this glorious

festival. on behalf of our great leader chairman mao, the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council, i extend you a warm welcome and hearty greetings.

under chairman mao's wise leadership, our great motherland has made brilliant success in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 23 years. the poor and backward old china has been transformed into a socialist state with its first steps on the road of prosperity. the great proletarian cultural revolution has added to the unity of our party, our multi-national people and our army. the political power of the proletariat in our country has been strengthened still further. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, we have achieved great success in international affairs. at long last, the united nations last year restored to china her lawful right in the organization and expelled the representative of the chiang kai-shek clique. the talks between chinese and u.s. leaders early this year opened the gate to contacts between the people of china and the united states. japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka has come to visit china, and the joint statement between the governments of china and japan was issued today. this puts an end to the abnormal state of affairs that long existed between the two countries. an additional 20 countries have established or restored diplomatic relations with china in the past year. china's relations with other countries have expanded rapidly and her international prestige keeps rising. we have friends all over the world. however, we certainly will not rest content with the achievements already made. we are clearly aware that we have to wage protracted and arduous struggles in order to make china become more prosperous. in celebrating this great festival, the people of the whole country are determined to rally still closer round the party central committee headed by chairman mao and advance courageously along the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction to win new and still greater victories.

in celebrating the national day of our great motherland, our thoughts go to the 16 million flesh-and-blood compatriots residing in taiwan province. we note with great pleasure that taiwan compatriots have come to join this year's national day get together. the masses of our compatriots in taiwan ardently love our motherland. their thoughts, too, are with the compatriots on the mainland, and their longing for the socialist motherland grows with each passing day. over the past year, quite a number of taiwan compatriots have come to tour the mainland and visit their relatives. through such contacts they have come to know more about the socialist motherland. we welcome more taiwan compatriots to tour the mainland and visit their relatives. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the people's republic of china. we chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation the day will

surely come when our compatriots in taiwan find themselves in the warm embrace of the socialist motherland and join the people on the mainland in celebrating the national day.

as the situation in our country and abroad is excellent, there is a further development of the great patriotic unity of the compatriots in hongkong and macao and in taiwan and overseas chinese. the government of our motherland has always insisted that patriots belong to one big family and that no distinction should be drawn in patriotism between those who come forward first and those later. as for those with wrongdoings in the past but now standing for the socialist motherland, we will welcome them all, conscientiously and earnestly unite with them, and warmly encourage them to continue progress exclamation

the chinese nationals in various parts of the world have always respected the sovereignty and law of the countries in which they reside. over a long period of time, they have lived in friendship with the local people and contributed their share to the development of economy and culture there. we hope that they will make more contributions in promoting the friendship between the chinese people and the people of the countries in which they reside.

many foreign friends of chinese descent are also attending this reception today. you are kinsmen of the chinese people. you have adopted the nationality of other countries of your own accord and we have no objection to your choice. we would like to see you make contributions to your countries and to the promotion of the friendship between the people of your countries and china exclamation

before closing, may i propose a toast

to the celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china,

to the prosperity of the great socialist motherland,

to the health and longevity of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people,

to the health of our compatriots from hongkong and macao, our taiwan compatriots, and their families present,

to the health of our overseas fellow-countrymen and their families present,

to the health of our friends and comrades present,

to the great patriotic unity of our compatriots in hongkong and macao and in taiwan and overseas chinese, and

to the friendship between the chinese people and the people of all countries exclamation

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Delegation of Chinese Compatriots in Hongkong and Macau Arrives in Peking for National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

a 50-member delegation of chinese compatriots from all walks of life in hongkong and macao led by su yau and leung chan fai arrived here by train this morning to attend national day celebrations.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned, including chang wen-chin, hsi yeh-sheng, lin chi-hsin, han li-ping, wang pen-tso, hu cheng-fan and cheng tan.

Compatriots from Hongkong and Macau, Taiwan-Born Compatriots and Overseas Chinese Arrive in Peking for National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

compatriots from hongkong and macao, taiwan-born compatriots and overseas chinese are arriving in peking to attend the national day celebrations and tour the country.

more than 700 of them, including foreign citizens of chinese descent, have arrived since september 25 to attend the celebrations of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they came from more than 30 countries and regions on the five continents, including those countries which established diplomatic relations with china recently.

prior to their arrival in peking, some of them visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, wuhan, tientsin and shenyang. while in peking, they visited factories, people's communes, schools, the palace museum, the great wall and scenic spots. they were given a warm reception wherever they went.

among the taiwan-born compatriots are those who have come to peking, the capital of the motherland, for the first time. they were moved by the big achievements of the people on the mainland in the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. they paid warm tribute to the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, and praised the superiority of the socialist system.

some of the elderly overseas chinese are back home for the first time after living abroad for several decades. they said it gladdened their hearts to see how the people in the capital and other parts of the motherland were filled with revolutionary enthusiasm and making new achievements in production and construction in honour of the national day.

SPORTS

Mass Sports in North China City

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 28, 1972)

the health of the people in tientsin is improving, in part due to the growth of mass sport activities in this north china port city.

more and more people are taking part in sports under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching: "wherever feasible, physical culture and sports of all kinds should be encouraged, such as physical exercises, ball games, running, mountain climbing, swimming and traditional chinese taichi boxing." there are now 1,632 teams in factories and middle schools playing basketball, football, volleyball, table tennis and badminton and engaging in track and field events, calisthenics, swimming and traditional boxing. miniature footballs, basketballs and volleyballs are used in middle and primary schools so that children can play.

basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and swimming matches have been held by workers, peasants, students and government functionaries since the beginning of the year.

large numbers of adults and children went swimming in the haiho river that runs through the city and in the many streams in the suburbs more than 70 per cent of the students in many middle and primary schools took to the water last summer. the city's number two swimming pool alone gave swimming lessons to 20,000 young people in the past year.

great attention has been paid to encourage workers, particularly women workers, to take up sports. in the tungfanghung rubber shoe factory, which has 2,200 workers, most of whom are women, the party committee has appointed one of its members, who is the vice-chairman of the factory's revolutionary committee, to take charge of sports. groups have been set up in the workshops to popularise sports. the workers in each workshop have organized teams to take part in ball game matches.

mass sport activities are also increasing on the city's outskirts. many peasants are taking to all kinds of ball games, running, swimming tug-of-war and other sports. in the tichuangtzu commune, every village has built its own sport ground. friendly inter-production brigade basketball, football and table tennis games are played in the commune during festival times.

tientsin has opened nine schools and 237 sport training centres to train children. these schools and centres are cooperating with the parents to bring up a new generation of people who develop well morally, intellectually and physically.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Major North China Industrial Center Tops Production Plans

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 29, 1972)

a major north china industrial center, tientsin, scored a seven per cent increase in the gross industrial output value from january to august as compared with the same 1971 period.

output for major industrial products including steel, rolled steel, forging and pressing equipment, internal combustion engines, motor vehicles, cement, caustic soda, insecticides, plastics, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, bicycles, radios, sewing machines and wrist watches all topped the state quotas.

the annual targets for mining equipment, cutting tools, equipment for wireless communications, salt, woollen yarn and stearic acid were fulfilled by the end of august, four months ahead of schedule. the quality of many products was improved and the consumption of raw materials reduced.

a long time industrial base, tientsin has inherited from the old society an industry characterized mainly by processing. to change the situation, great efforts have been made to develop basic industries under the leadership of the local communist party organizations. by the end of april with a new iron smelting mill going into operation, tientsin for the first time had its own coke and pig iron. using all the available natural resources, tientsin also put up many small petro-chemical and marine chemical plants, which increased the supply of industrial raw materials. twenty-six new products, including synthetic glycerine, dimethyl sulphate and acid red were turned out.

progress has been made by many of the old metallurgical plants in tapping production potential by launching a mass campaign to criticize self-complacency and learn from the advanced workers and units. leading cadres and workers visited shanghai and talien for advanced experiences. factory management has been improved and technical innovations introduced.

by the end of august, the total value of production by the city's metallurgical industry increased by 8.8 per cent above the same 1971 period. output of steel increased by 22 per cent and rolled steel 15.4 per cent. increases were registered in refractory materials, non-ferrous metals and ferro-silicon. the quality of many products showed steady improvement and over 130 new products were produced.

technical innovation in the machine building industry this year laid emphasis on mechanization in foundry and forging.

light and textile industries adopted measures to improve the quality of products.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Big Tirana Meeting Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 29, 1972)

a big meeting to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was jointly held by the albanian-chinese friendship society, the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and the tirana trade unions council at the palace of culture here yesterday evening.

present at the meeting were abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; ramiz alia, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the a.p.l. central committee; spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; petrit dume and pilo peristeri, alternate members of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee; behar shtylla, dashnor mamaqi, fadil pacrami, katina starja, kico ngjela, milo qirko, piro kondi and thoma deliana, members of the a.p.l. central committee; myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua, other members of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania were present.

the study group of the chinese people's liberation army headed by wan hai-feng attended the meeting.

up on the rostrum were the huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people, the national flags of albania and china and the slogan "long live the people's republic of china".

the meeting was presided over by comrade abdyl kellezi.

hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army, spoke at the meeting.

referring to the great achievements of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, comrade hito cako said, "the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung has raised to a new scale the revolutionary vigour and creative spirit of the fraternal chinese people, tempered them still more for fresh battles and victories and opened brilliant prospects before them."

speaking of the steady development of china's diplomatic and economic relations with other countries, he said, "this is the result of the correct policy followed by the people's republic of china." he said: "the people's republic of china is consistently marching on the road of socialism and revolution, supporting and encouraging the revolutionary forces everywhere in the world, and unreservedly and thoroughly backing the just and heroic struggle of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples and the just struggle of the arab and other peoples for freedom and independence."

he praised the great and unbreakable friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania. he said, "this friendship has neither boundaries nor distance and we are united by the marxist-leninist ideology. we are united by the struggle we have waged against slavery and by the struggle we have waged and are waging for the building of socialism and communism, against imperialism and revisionism and all reactionary forces, and in defence of the purity of marxism-leninism from the enemies of every hue. it is precisely on this common road that our revolutionary friendship is strengthening daily."

in conclusion, comrade hito cako said that the albanian people will, as always, stand on the side of the fraternal chinese people under any circumstance, both in happy and difficult days.

speaking at the meeting, ambassador liu chen-hua said, "while celebrating their own great festival, the chinese people are seeing with profound proletarian internationalist feelings that albania -- the great beacon of socialism in europe -- is shining with ever greater brilliance."

he said, "the heroic albanian people under the leadership of the party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha are holding high the red banner of marxism-leninism, resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and their lackeys, and firmly support the peoples in their revolutionary struggle and the oppressed nations in their struggle for independence and liberation, thereby making valuable contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people."

he praised the albanian people for their tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said, "the chinese people rejoice at and are inspired by every success of the albanian people. we whole-heartedly wish the fraternal albanian people continuous new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

the ambassador wound up his speech in these words: "in the struggle against imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania have always supported each other, fought shoulder to shoulder and advanced together." "the chinese people will, as always, strengthen and develop continuously the great sino-albanian friendship, and will forever unite with the albanian people, fight side by side and win victory together with them."

the speeches of comrade hito cako and ambassador liu chen-hua were received with repeated warm applause and cheers of "enver-mao tsetung," "people's china," "friendship is guarantee" and "long live the great people's china."

albanian and chinese revolutionary songs were sung by albanian artists after the close of the meeting which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity.

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Albania for Romania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 29, 1972)

the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang left here yesterday for a friendly visit to romania after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

it was seen off at the airport by shinasi zenelaj, secretary of the tirana district party committee, murat mema, director of the state enterprise of tourism, abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, sterjo spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and others.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

during its stay in albania, the group visited factories,

agricultural cooperatives, museums and places of historic interest in tirana and other districts. it was warmly welcomed everywhere by the local leaders and masses.

the albanian state enterprise of tourism gave a banquet for the group on the evening of september 27.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Botswana Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, warmly greeting the 6th anniversary of the independence of the republic of botswana. the message reads:

his excellency seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana,

gaberones

on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the independence of the republic of botswana, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of botswana on behalf of the government and people of china.

may botswana achieve continuous successes in her cause of safeguarding national independence and of national construction. may the friendship between the peoples of china and botswana increase daily.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 29, 1972

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Banquet on Anniversary of Establishment of China-Cuba Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 28, 1972)

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, held a banquet yesterday evening in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of cuba.

present at the banquet were rene anillo, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of cuba, pelegrin torras, vice-minister of foreign affairs, arturo espinosa and agustin toledo, vice-directors of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples, and baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. toasts were repeatedly proposed between the hosts and the guests to the strengthening and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND GHANA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets New Ghanaian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met with richard maximilian akwei, newly-appointed ghanaian ambassador to china. they discussed matters related to the presentation of credentials.

New Ghanaian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

richard maximilian akwei, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of ghana to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china. tung pi-wu had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were diplomatic officials of the ghanaian embassy here.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Military Attache Gives Army Day Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

colonel t. kalmar, military attache of the hungarian embassy in peking, gave a cocktail party today to mark the hungarian armed forces day.

present were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; tu wen-ta, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units; and leading members of departments concerned, including chu kai-yin and li ting-chuan.

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc was present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in china were present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Head of Italian Industrial Exhibition Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group, arrived here by air this evening.

he was greeted at the airport by kung fan-cheng and tung chao, leading members of departments concerned of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present were rossetto gabriele, deputy head of the group who arrived in peking earlier, alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy in peking, and massimo damico, italian trade representative in peking, and giovanna cassinelli, deputy trade representative.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Joint Statement of Governments of People's Republic of China and Japan Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

the joint statement of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan was signed in peking this morning.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, and masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, signed the joint statement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the japanese side were susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and other members of prime minister kakuei tanaka's party: kenzo yoshida, director-general of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; masuo takashima, director-general of the treaties bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; akitane kiuchi, tadashi sugihara and keiichi konaga, private secretaries to the prime minister; shigezo hayasaka, secretary (personal) to the prime minister; shinya nishida, private secretary to the chief of the cabinet secretariat; teruji akiyama, head

of the regional policy division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; takakazu kuriyama, head of the treaties division of the treaties bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; hiroaki fujii, staff member of the office of private secretaries to the minister for foreign affairs; and kunihiro narumi, hiromichi tsumura, hirotada horie, tadashi sakurai, hiroshi oku, shigeyoshi horino, fukue katsumata, katsuhisa uchida, minoru tanba, motofumi asai, atsushi hatakenaka, sumiko maehara, ryo akakura, masaki saito, koichi obata, akira nagafusa, yoshiki mine, ryoichi kanoya, ikuo ohara and konosuke ishii.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission and vice-chairman of the national defence council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; hsiao ching-kuang, su yu and wang shu-sheng, vice-ministers of national defence; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including fu hao, liu hsi-wen, chang hsiang-shan, wang hai-jung, yang teh-chung, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, an chih-yuan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang chen, kao chien-chung, chen kang, li meng-ching, ma yu-chen, kao o, liu hua, ting min, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu, chou pin, tang chia-hsuan, lien cheng-pao and chao chung-hsin.

Japanese Foreign Minister Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs of japan, stated here today that with the publication of the joint statement of the government of japan and the government of the people's republic of china, the outstanding question of the normalization of the relations between japan and china was finally settled and the abnormal state of affairs between the two countries declared terminated, and diplomatic relations were established between japan and china today. as a result of the normalization of japan-china relations, the japan-chiang treaty has been declared terminated, he pointed out.

the japanese minister for foreign affairs was speaking at a press conference he gave this morning after the signing of the joint statement.

susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary, presided over the press conference.

foreign minister masayoshi ohira said: "after the 4-day fruitful talks between the leaders of japan and china, the joint statement of the government of japan and the government of the people's republic of china was issued today and the outstanding question of the normalization of relations between japan and china was finally settled."

he said: "the basic understanding and attitudes of the japanese and chinese sides towards the normalization of relations are made clear in the foreword of the joint statement. we believe that the termination of the abnormal state of affairs which had unfortunately long existed between japan and china, and the establishment of relations of peace and friendship between the two countries will be an important contribution to the relaxation of tension in asia and the safeguarding of world peace."

speaking of the joint statement, foreign minister masayoshi ohira said: "as is stated in article one, the abnormal state of affairs between japan and china is declared terminated today, the concrete expression of this is the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries as from today. about this point, please refer to article four.

"next, about the indispensable prerequisite for the normalization of relations between japan and china -- recognition of the government of the people's republic of china --, the view of the japanese government has been expressed in article two.

"in addition, the stand of the japanese government on the taiwan question has been stated in article three. the cairo declaration stipulates that taiwan be restored to china and japan has accepted the potsdam proclamation that succeeded the above-mentioned declaration. the proclamation stipulates in article eight that 'the terms of the cairo declaration shall be carried out'. therefore, it is only natural for the japanese government to adhere to its stand of complying with the potsdam proclamation."

the japanese minister for foreign affairs said: "considering the outcome of the unfortunate war between japan and china in the past and the great losses the chinese people suffered, we should give frank and appropriate appraisal of the renouncing by the people's republic of china of its demand for war indemnities as expressed in article 5".

he said: "normalization of relations is indeed of important significance, but even more important is that japan and china with different social systems respect each other's stand and have established durable relations of peace and friendship between them. the principles that such relations between japan and china should adhere to are included in article 6, and the reference in article 8 to the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship also reflects the forward-looking attitude of both governments."

in conclusion, masayoshi ohira said: "the japanese government holds that as a result of the normalization of japan-china relations, the japan-china peace treaty (the japan-chiang treaty -- editor) has lost the meaning of its existence and is declared to be terminated, although this question is not mentioned in the joint statement."

minister for foreign affairs masayoshi ohira answered questions at the press conference.

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Leaves Peking for Shanghai in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, accompanied by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, left peking by special plane this afternoon for a visit to shanghai. he was given a warm send-off at the airport by more than 2,000 people in the chinese capital.

also leaving for shanghai were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and other members of prime minister kakuei tanaka's party.

among the chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned present at the airport to see them off were yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, fu tso-yi, wu teh, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, li chen, yang chieh, sha feng, li shui-ching, chiao kuan-hua, liao cheng-chih, hsiao ching-kuang, su yu, wang shu-sheng and wang kuo-chuan.

also accompanying the distinguished japanese guests to shanghai were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, yu sang, vice-minister of public security, and leading members of departments concerned ma jen-hui, chang hsiang-shan, yang teh-chung, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, wang chen, liu yuan, wu chien-hua, chen kang, liu hua, ma yu-chen, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien and others.

also accompanying them were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan,.and others.

peking airport today flew the national flag of the people's republic of china and the national flag of japan. well-wishers carried streamers with slogans in both chinese and japanese reading: "celebrate the establishment of sino-japanese diplomatic relations exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and japan exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

a farewell ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of japan and china. prime minister kakuei tanaka, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. then prime minister kakuei tanaka, foreign minister masayoshi ohira, chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido and others walked round to meet the crowd. the people waved bouquets and hundreds of children danced to the strains of music to bid farewell to the distinguished japanese guests. prime minister kakuei tanaka and others waved back to the crowd in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

hu yu-chih, lin chiao-chih and mao yi-sheng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and peking news organizations and personages from various circles, including ma wen-po, fu hao, li chiang, kuang jen-nung, su chieh, yang tien-kuei, hsieh hsin-ho, yen chun, hao chung-shih, chiao pei-hsin, chung fu-hsiang,

shen kuang, wang yeh-chiu, chih chun, wu chung, chu mu-chih, shih shao-hua, li meng-hua, tung lin, liu hsi-wen, wang hai-jung, sun ping-hua, kao fu-yu, hsieh ping-hsin, chuang tse-tung, wang hsiao-yi, chang chan-wu, kao chien-chung, liu cheng-ching, wang ping-yu, kao o, li meng-ching and chiang pei-chu; and

chou pei-yuan, liu fei, chu yun-shan and jung yi-jen, members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and cheng tung-kuo and tu yu-ming, members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee.

present were also eiichi himeno, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Arrives in Shanghai in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 29, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, arrived here from peking by special plane this afternoon on a visit in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

arriving in shanghai were also masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary, and the other members of prime minister kakuei tanaka's party including kenzo yoshida, masuo takashima, akitane kiuchi, tadashi sugihara, keiichi konaga, shigezo hayasaka, shinya nishida, toshio tanaka, teruji akiyama, shinichiro asao, hiroshi hashimoto and takakazu kuriyama. accompanying prime minister kakuei tanaka on the visit are the press corps and technical personnel.

they were greeted at the airport by chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 3,000 local people.

hungchiao airport in shanghai today flew the national flag of japan and the national flag of the people's republic of china.

when prime minister kakuei tanaka, foreign minister masayoshi ohira and chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido alighted from the plane at 3:40 this afternoon, chang chun-chiao and others went over and shook hands with them to welcome them. then, prime minister kakuei tanaka and other guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowd in the company of premier chou en-lai and chang chun-chiao. the welcomers shouted: "hail the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

also accompanying the japanese prime minister on his visit are chi peng-fei, foreign minister, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, yu sang, vice-minister of public security, and leading members of departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, chang hsiang-shan, yang teh-chung, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun and wang chen.

with the prime minister on the visit are yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

also present at the airport were leading members and representatives of shanghai municipal departments concerned chin tsu-min, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, wu chan-kuei, shen yuan-chun, li pin-shan, yeh chang-ming, yeh kuo-ping, ku hsiu-lien, hsu hsiao-mei, wang chia-mao, wang hsi-cheng, chen wang-tao, tsai tsui-ang, chen chih, wang yu, chia yi-pin, mao hui-fang, li ming-chiang, tung hsiang-ling, li ping-shu, sang hu, chen chung-wei and juan kuo-ting.

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet for Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 29, 1972)

chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, hosted a banquet in honour of japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka here this evening.

chinese premier chou en-lai attended the banquet.

among the guests present were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary, and the other members of prime minister tanaka's party. also present were members of the japanese press corps, aircraft crew and technical personnel accompanying the japanese prime minister on his visit to china.

the national flags of japan and the people's republic of china hung in the banquet hall. chang chun-chiao and prime minister kakuei tanaka proposed toasts at the banquet.

speaking on behalf of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chang chun-chiao extended a warm welcome to prime minister kakuei tanaka and the other distinguished guests from japan.

he said: "we people of shanghai have met with many japanese friends in this hall. it has been our common desire that the abnormal state of affairs between our two countries be ended and the normalization of sino-japanese relations be realized at an early date. we are very glad that prime minister kakuei tanaka has come to visit our country on invitation and that he met with chairman mao tsetung and held talks with premier chou en-lai. our two governments issued a joint statement today. we shanghai people, like the rest of the chinese people, hail this fruitful result."

chang chun-chiao added: "only a strip of water separates shanghai from a number of japanese cities. the distance between them is indeed short. not long ago, the shanghai dance drama troupe of china and the shanghai junior football team enjoyed the hospitality of japanese friends during their japan tour. please allow me to take this opportunity, on behalf of the shanghai people, to thank the japanese government for its considerate attention and thank the japanese people for their generous support and help."

chang chun-chiao concluded by saying: "the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan marks a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. we shanghai people are determined to join the entire chinese people in making continued efforts to constantly develop the friendly relations between our two countries."

prime minister kakuei tanaka, in his toast, expressed heartfelt thanks for the gracious hospitality shown him during his stay in china. he said: "our current visit to china and the talks between the government leaders of japan and china have resulted in the normalization of relations between the two countries, a long-cherished wish of the peoples of both countries; this will open a new page in the annals of long-standing relations between the two countries. proceeding from the results of the talks between the japanese and chinese government leaders, we are determined to continue our efforts to settle various problems between japan and china one by one so as to bring about lasting peace and good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries."

the prime minister added: "japan and china, which were near and yet remote in the past, have now become truly

near and close neighbours. shanghai, in particular, is the metropolis nearest to japan. in its recent visit to japan, the shanghai dance drama troupe of china left a deep impression on the japanese people. i firmly believe that exchanges in various fields will be conducted on an ever broader scale in the future."

the toasts by chang chun-chiao and prime minister kakuei tanaka were warmly received.

also attending the banquet were:

foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of public security yu sang, and leading members of departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, chang hsiang-shan, yang teh-chung, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua and wang hsiao-yun; and

ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

present were kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto and tomoharu okubo, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office; and others.

also present were leading members of local departments concerned and representatives of various circles chin tsu-min, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, wu chan-kuei, shen yuan-chun, li pin-shan, yeh chang-ming, yeh kuo-ping, ku hsiu-lien, hsu hsiao-mei, wang chia-mao, wang hsi-cheng, chiao ya-kuo, chen wang-tao, tsai tsui-ang, chen chih, wang yu, kan fu-hsi, chia yi-pin, mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin, li ming-chiang, tung hsiang-ling, li ping-shu, li chung-lin, sang hu, yin hung, chen chung-wei, huang ming-hsin, juan kuo-ting, liu wen-pin, chen yin-pao, li tsung-yu, chen li-fang and liu nien-chih.

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Visits Commune Near Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 29, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, visited the machiao people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai this afternoon in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary, and other members of prime minister kakuei tanaka's party also visited the commune.

when prime minister kakuei tanaka arrived at the commune in the company of premier chou en-lai and chang chun-chiao, he was welcomed by commune members. a leading member of the commune briefed the prime minister and other guests on the scope of the commune and its development. then they walked past rice fields with good standing crops and watched commune members pick cotton. the distinguished japanese guests also visited a farm machinery workshop and a farm tool workshop run by the commune.

foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-minister of public security yu sang also accompanied prime minister kakuei tanaka and his party on the visit.

also going with them were ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: New Page in Annals of Sino-Japanese Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a new page in the annals of sino-japanese relations" which reads in full as follows:

prime minister kakuei tanaka of japan has made a visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, met with prime minister kakuei tanaka and had an earnest and friendly conversation with him. the prime ministers and

foreign ministers of the two countries conducted earnest and frank talks in a friendly atmosphere all along and attained complete success. the two sides made public a joint statement of the two governments on september 29, which declared the end of the abnormal state of affairs that had hitherto existed between china and japan, the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the decision to exchange ambassadors as speedily as possible. the termination of the state of war and the normalization of relations between china and japan have opened a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. the chinese people warmly greet this fruitful result.

that the relations between china and japan has now been normalized is the result of the efforts jointly made by the chinese and japanese peoples over a long period of time. a long-standing friendship exists between the two peoples. however, the japanese militarists' aggression against china brought tremendous disasters to the chinese people and a great deal of sufferings to the japanese people, too. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people make a strict distinction between the broad masses of the japanese people and the very few militarists, and cherish profound sympathy with the japanese people who were victimized by the war. since the founding of the people's republic of china, we have all along worked actively for the development of friendly relations with the japanese people. the japanese people, too, have always desired friendship with the chinese people. people of all walks of life and friendly personages in japan, including far-sighted people in the political, cultural and economic circles, have made continuous and active efforts to promote this friendship. this is the very reason why the friendly contacts and economic and cultural intercourse between the two peoples, far from being interrupted, have continuously developed in the past twenty years and more although the state of war between the two countries was not yet declared terminated. all this has served as a good basis for the normalization of sino-japanese relations.

adhering to the principle of seeking establishment of normal diplomatic relations with all countries, which are willing to live peacefully with us, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china has unflinchingly persisted for many years in its efforts to improve the relations between china and japan and strive for the normalization of relations between the two countries. the three principles for the normalization of sino-japanese relations put forward by china are: the government of the people's republic of

china is the sole legal government of china; taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china; and the "japan-taiwan treaty" is illegal and invalid and should be abrogated. these principles have won broader and broader sympathy and support in japan. as a popular demand and a general trend of events, the normalization of relations between china and japan has become an irresistible historic tide. after the tanaka cabinet was formed, it declared the normalization of sino-japanese relations as its foremost important task; it expressed "full understanding" of china's three principles for the normalization of relations between the two countries, and decisively took many practical steps for solving the question of relations between the two countries. the government of china has made timely and positive response. through the fruitful talks, the leaders of china and japan have finally realized the normalization of relations between the two countries. this is a big event long aspired after by the chinese and japanese peoples, an event that gladdens the hearts of the people of asia and the world.

in the joint statement of the two governments, the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the government of japan fully understands and respects this stand of the government of china and adheres to its stand of complying with article 8 of the potsdam proclamation. this once again affirmed the fact that taiwan has been returned to china since the second world war. this is a hammer blow to those who trumpet the fallacies of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan".

the joint statement of china and japan declares that the two sides agree to establish durable relations of peace and friendship between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and to hold negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship. china and japan can entirely live together in friendship despite their different social systems. so long as they seek common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor points in the spirit of mutual understanding, all problems between the two countries can be solved. with the normalization of relations between the two countries and the development of their good-neighbourly and friendly relations, there will certainly be more frequent friendly contacts between the two peoples, further expansion of economic and commercial ties, and more widespread cultural interchanges. all this conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples.

china and japan are two countries in the asia-pacific region separated by a sea. peaceful and friendly co-existence between china and japan is not only in the interest of the people of our two countries but also in the interest of the peoples of the asia-pacific region. the normalization of relations between china and japan is not directed against third countries. the governments of the two countries solemnly declare in the joint statement that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. doubtlessly, the establishment and development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan will greatly contribute to the relaxation of tension in asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao says: "the japanese and chinese peoples are good friends." china and japan have a history of contacts for two thousand years. despite the disasters and sufferings resulted from wars in half a century, the chinese and japanese peoples have in long years forged a profound friendship between them. time is marching on, and history is forging ahead. looking forward to the future, we are deeply convinced that sino-japanese friendship has broad prospects of development and that the two great peoples of china and japan can surely surmount all obstacles and remain friendly to each other from generation to generation. we are determined to make concerted efforts with the japanese people for the continuous development of sino-japanese friendly relations.

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 30, 1972)

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka concluded his visit to china and left here for home by special plane at 09:30 this morning.

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira, chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido and other members of prime minister kakuei tanaka's party also left for home.

they were seen off at the airport by premier chou en-lai and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chang chun-chiao.

present were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of public security yu sang, and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and chou li-chin, as well as 5,000 local people.

Leading Members of Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto and tomoharu okubo, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and staff members sadaji kanemitsu and iwao takamuki wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon via shanghai.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and other organizations, including liu hsi-wen, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, lin po, shih chih-yi and chiang pei-chu.

also present were eiichi himeno, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and others.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

a chinese volleyball delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan on invitation. hsu chen-yu is the delegation's leader and chou cheng, wang chih-chiang and chien chia-hsiang are its deputy leaders.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, yang chi, wang tuo, chu tse, chen hsien and kuo lei, as well as more than 150 sportsmen.

Japanese Junior Swimmers Delegation Welcomed in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 28, 1972)

the visiting japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation was given a warm welcome at a ceremony arranged by the kwangtung provincial branch of the all-china sports federation here this evening.

later, the japanese junior swimming team had a friendly contest with the chinese national and kwangtung provincial junior swimming teams.

among those attending the ceremony and watching the contest were shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lin hsi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang hsu-chu, chen yuan-kao and huang shih-ching.

attending were tatsuo miyazaki, leader, and isao nukaga, deputy leader and secretary-general, of the japanese delegation, and all members of the delegation.

kwangchow's yuehhsiu swimming pool was decorated with big streamers reading: "a warm welcome to the japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people throughout the world exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan exclamation" warm applause broke out in the stands to greet the japanese and chinese swimmers when they marched into the arena amid strains of music.

amid warm applause, shan yin-chang, lin hsi, tatsuo miyazaki and isao nukaga met with swimmers of the two countries.

during the friendly swimming contest in 22 boys' and girls' events, a japanese junior national record and two chinese junior national records were improved.

the japanese friends arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china. they were welcomed at the railway station by leading members of local departments concerned and chinese swimmers. the kwangtung provincial water sports association gave a banquet in their honour in the evening.

CHINA AND LAOS

Delegation of Lao Federation of Trade Unions Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

a delegation of the lao federation of trade unions arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit. leader of the delegation is khamma phomkong, secretary of the federation, and deputy leader is phomma, secretary of the trade union of a construction department of sam neua province.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of organizations concerned chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung, han hsi-ya and shih lin-feng, as well as representatives of peking workers and hundreds of other people.

chang shih-chung and shen chien gave a banquet in honour of the lao friends this evening. shen chien and khamma phomkong proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the great friendship and militant unity of the workers and other sections of the people of china and laos.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Nepalese King

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Sept. 28, 1972)

tsao chih, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of china to the kingdom of nepal, presented his credentials to his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah deva at the royal palace here today.

present on the occasion were nepalese prime minister kirti nidhi bista, chief justice ratna bahadur bista, chairman of the state council ranganath sharma, minister without portfolio and acting foreign minister rudra prasad giri and other ministers, commander-in-chief of the royal nepalese army general sinha bahadur basnyat, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in nepal were also present.

after receiving the credentials, his majesty king birendra had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Democratic Women's Union Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

a delegation of the korean democratic women's union arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china on invitation. the delegation is led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the union.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and a leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of organizations concerned hsieh ching-yi, chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung, fang chiung, hsing jen-hsien, hsu kuang and wang hsin-wei, as well as women representatives of various circles in peking and more than 1,000 people.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and officials of the korean embassy here.

Korean Agro-Scientists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1972)

a 20-member korean agro-scientists' delegation arrived here by train this morning for a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by hao chung-shih, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, su ke-man, a leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, as well as leading members of other organizations and chinese agro-scientists. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences gave a banquet in honour of the korean comrades this evening. sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, attended the banquet and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the korean comrades. toasts were drunk to the constant growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy, was among the guests.

Korean Cultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

a cultural delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea with li chang son, minister of culture, as its leader and li myon sang, chairman of the central committee of the korean musicians union, as its deputy leader arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation includes a composer, a poet and film workers.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by wu teh, head, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, of the cultural group under the state council; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and more than 1,000 people in peking.

wu teh gave a banquet in honour of the delegation this evening.

comrade wu teh and comrade li chang son spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

comrade wu teh said: the visit of the korean cultural delegation to our country has brought us the profound friendship of the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers.

he added: guided by premier kim il sung's revolutionary thought on art and literature, the korean literary and art workers have persistently opposed imperialist cultural infiltration, opposed revisionism and the tendency to revive what is ancient. going among the masses and into the reality, they have created a great number of outstanding works which combine a revolutionary and militant content with national forms.

comrade wu teh wished that the korean literary and art workers would put forth still more magnificent blossoms in the garden of art and literature.

comrade li chang son said: what makes us particularly happy is that during our visit our delegation will join the chinese people in celebrating their glorious festival -- the national day.

he added: tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution literary and art workers in china have made new achievements in creating revolutionary works along comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line on literature and art, the line of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. he wished chinese literary and art workers still more successes in all fields.

present at the airport and the banquet were leading members of chinese departments and chinese literary and art workers shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, liu ching-tang, liang feng, hsiao teh, chang ying-wu, wang liang-chih, tien kuang-wen, li teh-lun, ting chiao, hsueh lei, wang chia-chen, hsieh fang and cheng kuo-chuan. leading members of departments concerned and literary and art workers wu yin-hsien, hao liang, hsueh chin-hou and chou ho-tung also attended the banquet.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife and embassy officials were also present at the airport and the banquet.

Korean Organizations Give Banquet to Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1972)

a big banquet was held by the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association here yesterday evening to warmly greet the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the banquet were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet, kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet, kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea and chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance, kim yun son, vice-director of the party central committee, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, colonel general chi byong hak, vice-minister of national defence, pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, li yong chan, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the w.p.k., and others.

li yun-chuan, ambassador, and other members, of the chinese embassy here; the chinese youth delegation, the delegation of the chinese agricultural scientists, the chinese national football delegation, all members of the football team of the chinese people's liberation army, now visiting korea; staff of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and chinese engineers and technicians working in korea were guests at the banquet.

vice-president kang ryang uk and ambassador li yun-chuan spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the korean workers' party and the government and people of korea, vice-president kang ryang uk extended warmest festival greetings to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

he said, "closely uniting around the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by their own great leader comrade mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people, in order to consolidate the fruit of success of the great proletarian cultural revolution, are engaged in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. at the same time they are vigorously carrying out education on ideological and political line and bringing about a revolutionary high tide for the fulfilment of the fourth five-year plan of the national economy."

he praised china for actively supporting and assisting the people of various countries in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and independence. he said: "the international status of china is rising daily." "the recognition of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china and establishment of diplomatic relations with her have become an irresistible trend in the world now."

he said: "the japanese prime minister is visiting the people's republic of china. we warmly applaud the efforts of china and japan to normalize their diplomatic relations."

the vice-president denounced u.s. imperialism for its plot to split korea for ever. he said, "at the current u.n. general assembly session, u.s. imperialism once again postponed the discussion of the korean question in an attempt to conceal its policy of aggression against korea and continue stationing u.s. aggressor troops in south korea."

referring to the profound friendship between korean and chinese peoples, he said: "we will continue, as always, to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and make every effort to strengthen the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between our two peoples. we will fight through to the end together with the chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism."

ambassador li yun-chuan expressed heartfelt thanks to the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the korean government and people. he praised the heroic

korean people, under the brilliant leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party, for their glorious achievements in the struggle for independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and in various domains of socialist construction by holding aloft the banner of revolutionary struggle against imperialism and following the line of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence". he said: "particularly in last may, comrade kim il sung put forth the three principles of independent, peaceful reunification of the country and great national unity. this has won widespread support and sympatny from the entire korean people and the people of the world. the joint statement of north and south korea issued in accordance with these principles have made a good start for the independent, peaceful reunification of korea. recently, the red cross societies of north and south korea held full-dress talks. all these are great successes of the line of independent, peaceful reunification of the country followed by the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung. we extend our warm congratulations on these."

the chinese ambassador said that the great friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean people were created personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. no force can prevent our victorious advance in face of this great friendship and revolutionary unity. the people of china and korea will forever unite together, fight together and be victorious together in the struggle against the common enemies.

the banquet proceeded from beginning to end in an enthusiastic atmosphere of friendship.

major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, gave a banquet on the evening of september 27 to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission and staff members of the chinese people's volunteers liaison office attended the banquet.

major general han/yong ok and ho chu-jo spoke at the banquet.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Gives Reception to Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 29, 1972)

the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries gave a reception here yesterday in warm celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were gheorghe necula, vice-chairman of the grand national assembly; mihnea gheorghiu, first vice-chairman of the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; vasile glica, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ilie radulescu, secretary of the r.c.p. bucharest city committee; dumitru joitza, first vice-chairman of the people's council of bucharest city; colonel general vasile ionel, vice-minister of the armed forces; tamara dobrin, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; stanciu staoian, secretary general of the romanian association for friendship with asian and african peoples; responsible members and representatives of romanian departments and organizations concerned.

present also at the reception were chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

comrade mihnea gheorghiu and ambassador chang hai-feng spoke at the reception.

comrade mihnea gheorghiu first of all extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal chinese people and wished them more splendid new victories in socialist construction. he said: "displaying great initiative, the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung at the head have achieved outstanding successes in the steady growth of economic, technical and scientific potentials and turned their motherland into a powerful socialist state in a short period of time."

he went on, "the romanian people highly assess the fraternal friendship between the two parties and countries of romania and china."

he said: "the visit to the people's republic of china last year by the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu and their talks with comrade mao tsetung and other leading members of the chinese party and government during the visit, as well as the important visits between the two countries after

that, were important occasions in the history of relations between our two parties and countries. they embodied the close, friendly cooperation between romania and china, and were favourable to the socialist construction of the two countries and the cause of socialism and peace in the world."

ambassador chang hai-feng thanked the romanian side for the friendly reception and praised the industrious and courageous romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, for their important achievements in the struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of socialist construction.

he said, "the chinese people highly treasure the friendship of the romanian people. the peoples of our two countries have sympathized with and supported each other in protracted revolutionary struggles and have respected, assisted and learned from each other in socialist construction. our friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood all tests and will continue to stand any tests."

cordial and friendly talks took place between the chinese and romanian comrades at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of brotherly friendship and militant solidarity of the two countries.

the first showing of the film of the chinese revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was held under the auspices of the romanian council for socialist culture and education and centre of romanian film at the "capitol" cinema here on the evening of september 27 to mark the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the show were dumitru ghise, vice-chairman of the council for socialist culture and education, alecu costica, vice-chairman of the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries, valetin lipatti, director of cultural department of the foreign ministry, lucian petrescu, acting director of the second department for international relations of the romanian foreign ministry.

present also were chinese ambassador chang hai-feng and officials of the chinese embassy here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to romania also saw the film.

CPC Party Workers Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

the delegation of party workers of the communist party of china headed by yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, returned to peking by plane today after a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was met at the airport by jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned liu ke-ming and hsing chu-fang.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

Chinese Friendship Group Arrives in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 29, 1972)

the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit.

welcoming them at the airport were ilie voicu, first vice-minister of the ministry of tourism, and leading members of departments concerned.

present also was chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng.

all members of the chinese friendship group were guests of first vice-minister ilie voicu at a banquet yesterday evening which was attended among others by g. dumitru, vice-chairman of the people's council of bucharest city, and stelian straja, director-general of the directorate-general of international tourism. present also at the banquet was chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Peking

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 29, 1972)

the romanian junior table tennis delegation led by paneth farkas wound up its friendly visit to wuhan and left here for peking by train today.

the romanian delegation arrived in wuhan from sian by air on september 24. the hupeh provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in its honour in the evening. chu yeh-kuei, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, han ning-fu, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned attended the banquet. in their toasts, hosts and guests wished that the fraternal friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania would be constantly consolidated and developed.

the romanian junior table tennis players met junior players of hupeh province in two friendly matches in wuhan. their good performance drew warm applause from the spectators.

while in wuhan, the romanian guests visited the place where comrade mao tsetung once lived, the site of the central institute of the peasant movement founded by comrade mao tsetung, the yangtze river bridge at wuhan and scenic spots, and attended a performance by the wuhan acrobatic troupe, and a performance of songs and dances by local primary school children.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

a swiss journalists' delegation arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese journalistic circles. leader of the delegation is georges duplain, general manager of the swiss telegraph agency and deputy leader is peter s. erni, chief of the information service of the political department of the federal council.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned teng kang, chin chao, wang jo-shui and chang ying, as well as members of the chinese journalists' delegation that visited switzerland earlier this year.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of American Society of Newspaper Editors Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

a 22-member delegation of the american society of newspaper editors led by j. edward murray and arthur c. deck, president and vice-president of the society, flew in here today for a visit at the invitation of chinese journalistic circles.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of peking news organizations teng kang, wang yi, tai cheng-yuan, chang chang-hai and shih wei.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Talks between Representative of Government of People's Republic of China and Representative of Government of Federal Republic of Germany Come to Successful Conclusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1972)

the ministry of foreign affairs announces the following:

the representative of the government of the people's republic of china and the representative of the government of the federal republic of germany held talks in bonn on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries and on related questions. the talks came to a successful conclusion on september 29, 1972.

minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei of the people's republic of china has extended an invitation to minister of foreign affairs walter scheel of the federal republic of germany to pay an official visit to the people's republic of china. the foreign minister of the federal republic has accepted the invitation and will pay a visit to peking from october 10 to 14, 1972.

during the visit, the foreign ministers of the two countries will sign and issue a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors. in addition, the foreign minister of the federal republic will hold talks with the chinese government on bilateral relations and the international situation.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

YAR President, Prime Minister Receive Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 28, 1972)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council, and mohsin al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, of the yemen arab republic yesterday afternoon separately received vice-minister of communications kuo lu and all members of the chinese government delegation he is leading, and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

on september 25, the chinese government delegation successively called on minister of communications abdul lattif deifallah and minister of public works abdulla al saadi of the yemen arab republic. the hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

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* NATIONAL *
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EGOCENTRICISM

Thought-Provoking Fact

by

Liu Tsung-ming (刘宗明)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1972)

Modern revolutionary Peking opera "Ode To the Dragon River" is a beautiful song of praise in the communist style and also a criticism of egocentricism. The heroine Chiang Shui-ying who depicts the communist style is like a fiery red battle flag encouraging us to "keep the situation of the country in our breast" and calling upon us to "look far ahead"; whereas Li Chih-t'ien who was blinded by the private interest of his own small collective teaches us from another angle that we must take the general situation into consideration and must not "let our vision be blocked" by the palm of our own hand.

Both egocentricism and individualism are concepts of the system of private ownership which is several thousand years old. What is worthy of attention is that today although outright selfishness and self-interest such as that of rich middle peasant Ch'ang Fu is condemned by the broad masses of people, the kind of narrow egocentricism such as that of Li Chih-t'ien still has "a place" in the minds of some comrades. They think: "It is not for my own personal good." In the scene "Sacrificing the Pawn To Save the Castle," when Chiang Shui-ying points out that Li Chih-t'ien's problems lies in "thinking only about what is mine, mine," Li Chih-t'ien says righteously, "Mine? What I think of is all for the collective."

Does what Li Chih-t'ien say is all for the collective? Chiang Shui-ying points out incisively: "Correct, it is all for the collective, but this is a small collective--only a tiny spot!" Li Chih-t'ien's problem is

right here. He forgets the interest of the proletariat and sees only the small collective. As a result, he loses his bearing in the acute class struggle and almost tumbles down.

Li Chih-t'ien's sad lesson teaches us: Collective egocentricism is a kind of expanded individualism and is incompatible with proletarian thinking.

Egocentric thinking can make people short-sighted and jeopardize the revolution. In the great struggle of blocking the river to fight the drought, Chiang Shui-ying who brilliantly represents the communist style looks far ahead and combines well the development of the communist style with the consolidation of the system of socialist collective ownership. She sees the entire situation of revolution and her revolutionary reckoning tells her to "inundate 300 mow in order to save 90,000." What she thinks about is the fundamental interest of the entire proletariat and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

As for Li Chih-t'ien, he is influenced by egocentric thinking, has a narrow vision with his sight blocked, forgets the fundamental interest of the whole Party, the whole class and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. What he sees is only the Dragon River production brigade and his reckoning is: If the 300 mow of wheat is flooded "there will be no harvest." What he thinks about is only "my high-yield target," "my overfulfillment bonus" and "loss of late crops." If we all operate like Li Chih-t'ien whose egocentric thinking makes him care only for the interest of the small collective but disregard the interest of the larger whole, we shall not only bring about losses to fraternal areas and fraternal units but also jeopardize the socialist system of ownership when such thinking is allowed to develop.

Egocentric thinking can deprive us of the ability of distinguishing a friend from a foe thus allowing the class enemy to take advantage of us. Look, as soon as Li Chih-t'ien shows egocentric ideas, hidden class enemy Huang Kuo-chung immediately spreads rumors, instigates people to burn the kiln earlier, and to close the gate and cut the water supply. He even suggests to destroy the dike. Blinded by self-interest, Li Chih-t'ien not only did not recognize this venomous viper called Huang Kuo-chung but is confused several times by his rumors and instigations. Finally he decides to close the gate and cut off the water supply and "falls into his trap." Thus the enemy almost attains the vicious goal of undermining the damming of the river.

Acute and complex class struggle tells us: The class enemy always attempts to take advantage of the idea of private ownership and egocentric thinking in our heads to attack the Party and socialism. Such "painful lessons" should be remembered not only by Li Chih-t'ien but also by us all firmly.

Egocentric thinking can make us deviate from the socialist direction and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It is directly antagonistic to socialist thinking. The road of egocentricism can only lead to capitalism

and cannot lead to socialism. The world outlook determines the line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the concentrated embodiment of the proletarian world outlook and is also the concentrated representation of the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people. The nucleus of egocentricism is the concept of bourgeois private ownership which belongs to the realm of bourgeois ideology. Consequently people with egocentric ideas cannot correctly understand and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Although Li Chih-t'ien in "Ode To the Dragon River" has the desire to follow the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao, egocentric thinking deprives him of the ability to understand the truth that a communist must "let local needs subserve overall needs." As a result, he loses his direction in the test of the damming of the river and lags behind. How thought provoking is this fact!

Happily Chiang Shui-ying zealously and sincerely helps him and facts of the shocking class struggle eventually wakes up Li Chih-t'ien, enables him to discover the roots of his sickness and realize the perils of egocentric thinking, and makes him pledge "to serve the people loyally all my life." Now, is Li Chih-t'ien's lesson not worthy of attention of every comrade who has egocentric ideas?

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RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Full Scope for One's Abilities At the Foot of the Treasure Pagoda

- An account of Peking young intellectuals assigned to production teams in the rural area of Yenan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1972)

"The countryside is a vast world where there is much scope for one's abilities." This great teaching of Chairman Mao is a source of inspiration to the 20,000 young intellectuals from Peking placed with production teams and settled in the rural area of Yenan. For several years, this group of young intellectuals rooted in the countryside have been playing an ever larger role.

Much Can Be Done in a Vast World

In December last year, 17-year-old Yang Ko-min graduated from junior middle school. Seized with a burning wish for the experience of integration with the worker-peasant masses, she sent in many applications to the school leadership in her resolute request for transfer to the countryside. At the time, a study-report group representing the Peking young intellectuals placed with production teams in the area of Yenan had returned from a trip to Peking. After listening to a report from the report team, Little Young received a vivid line education. She was determined to head for the revolutionary sacred area of Yenan. The teachers and students of the school were moved by the kind of revolutionary fervor displayed by her and were in full support of her plan. In January this year, Yang Ko-min of her own accord followed a report group back to Yenan municipality to be settled in a production team with Chingchiawan brigade of Hochuangp'ing commune.

Shortly after Little Young arrived, the production team was at the peak period of preparations for plowing. For the first time, she took a hand in carrying manure with a shoulder pole. At first, she was enthusiasm itself. Then her shoulders ached and her two legs trembled. She became a little bit deflated. But take a look at the poor and lower-middle peasants! The more they worked the more vigorous they became. The team leader shouted encouragement briskly at the top of his lungs, "One thousand catties of manure insures 100 catties of grain!" The secretary of the Party branch came over to her side. From the bottom of his soul, he encouraged her, "Today, we are laboring for more grain in support of socialist construction and in support of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of all countries in the world. We must make a good job of it!"

At night, by the light of a kerosene lamp, Little Young repeatedly studied to acquaint herself with Chairman Mao's teaching. "It is highly imperative for young intellectuals to head for the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." A surge of infinite strength came over her. In her diary, she wrote, "To take root in the countryside to do revolution--this is the demand imposed by the times on us. Whether

we dare to measure ourselves by this yardstick, whether we are willing to strive for that end--this is a touchstone in determining our class consciousness and line consciousness. I am determined to listen to Chairman Mao's words and dedicate my whole life to following the road of integration with the workers and peasants."

Thereafter, Little Young more consciously devoted herself to hard labor. In the wheat-harvesting season, she lugged bundles of wheat stalks on her back. In ordinary times, every moment she could spare she spent helping the dependents of PLA men, surviving dependents of martyrs and poor and lower-middle peasants to fetch water, etc. Tough training made her realize that only by uniting with the poor and lower-middle peasants as one could we feel what the poor and lower-middle peasants felt about the urgency of a matter and think what the poor and lower-middle peasants thought. And only in this way could we give full play to our own role and do our bit.

A lot can be done in this vast world. To increase grain output, Yang Ko-min and her fellow students under the guidance of poor and lower-middle peasants assiduously studied agricultural skills and doggedly carried out extensive scientific experiment. On learning that "5406" was a very nice kind of antibiotic bacterial fertilizer, she immediately set herself to study and made an experiment. At the first attempt, the too fierce fire and the scarcity of water resulted in the burning of the strain in the plate. The second time, excessive moisture resulted in the rotting away of the strain. The third time, some water got into the test tube so that the strain was contaminated. Experiments failed again and again. This disturbed the sleep of Little Young and others and caused them to lose appetite for food. To speed up the development of Yenan, what could stand in the way of the progress of the young folks? What they did not understand they asked others. What they did not know they learned. On over ten successive occasions, they walked on foot to the agricultural science institute over 20 li away to seek advice and look up relevant data. At last, they made it in the seventh experiment.

For over three years, in the course of their growth in Yenan, the young intellectuals from Peking consciously applied what they had learned to the three major revolutionary movements. At present, the young intellectuals of the whole area from Peking have set up over 1,470 scientific experiment groups. In different ways, a stimulation is provided for the development of agricultural production.

Impart Knowledge To Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

In the spring of 1969, Ch'ien Min-hsieh and her older sister Ch'ien Tsu-hsüan arrived in the countryside of north Shensi in response to Chairman Mao's call to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Their father was a well-known scientist. Under family influence, Ch'ien Min-hsieh from childhood was given to studying science. She cherished the ambition to do something for the people when she grew up.

When they first set foot in the countryside, some people said sarcastically, "The countryside needs nothing more than plowing and hoeing,

and has no use for the kind of your knowledge and culture." Ch'ien Min-hsieh and her sister said, "The countryside is where full scope can be found for one's talents. Our acquired knowledge is not useless. What we fear is the inadequacy of it! We must surely give every bit of our knowledge and culture to the poor and lower-middle peasants and to the great cause of building new socialist villages!"

In practice, this was exactly what Ch'ien Min-hsieh and her fellow fighters did. In the past, the pig sties of this brigade were always poorly managed. Collectively raised pigs often died of disease. A class enemy said with malignant satisfaction, "There is nothing much to collective pig raising. You can't expect to get so much as a single pig hair, to say nothing of the sale of pits to the state."

After several setbacks, some commune members also lacked confidence in the proper operation of collective pig sties. Ch'ien Min-hsieh mused, "This is a solemn class struggle and also a severe test of self."

With the support of the Party branch, she and her older sister committed themselves to the pig sty-operating task. They made a careful observation and a serious study. It was found that the main cause of the death of pigs was poor hygienic conditions. Disease was not given timely attention. Therefore, they diligently applied themselves to sweeping and washing the pig sties in an effort to improve their sanitary condition. When a pig fell ill, they made a careful examination and administered prudent medical care. In days when sows were bringing forth their young, they were both busy and happy. They turned to the poor and lower-middle peasants for advice everywhere. They kept watch day and night.

Thanks to their efforts, the pig sties showed increasing prosperity. Last year, they raised 9 pigs, 3 of them sold to the state. The way was paved for the development of pig raising in this brigade. They were praised by the commune members.

This year, the older sister Ch'ien Tsu-hsüan was recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants for admission to Tsinghua University. Ch'ien Min-hsieh gladly took over from her older sister the accounting job in the brigade. Early this summer, she was urged to go home on private business. She took 20 days off, but came back in 15. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with concern, "Getting home to attend to private business involves such a long trip. Why did you not take a few more days?" She said, "Time for summer harvest distribution is fast approaching. I can't let the small business of my family interfere with the major business of the collective." Once, she pulled cart with vegetables to sell them for the brigade. From the stock she took 5 cents worth of cabbage and melon for her own consumption. She insisted on dropping the proper amount into the collective chest. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yünyen brigade had great trust in Ch'ien Min-hsieh and said proudly of her as "our trustworthy accountant."

The process of Ch'ien Min-hsieh's contributing her knowledge to the building of a socialist new village is one of practicing integration with

poor and lower-middle peasants. In the process of receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, the Peking young intellectuals placed with production teams in the area of Yenan have made a contribution to the development of Yenan. Of them 3,728 have acted as tutors in the study of Chairman Mao's works, 952 as people-run school teachers and 136 as barefoot doctors. Many have taken up accounting and other duties.

Common Object Is Development of Yenan

"I have been in the countryside for over three years. Of those schoolmates who have come with me, some have joined factories and some attended college, as dictated by revolutionary needs. As for myself, I'm determined to take root, flower and bear fruit in this rural area. To get Yenan built well is everyone's common objective and is my personal wish!" This moving and glowing passage giving expression to great personal ambitions appeared in a letter to his parents from rusticated young Peking intellectual Ting Ai-ti of Changchiaho brigade, Kuanchuang commune, Yench'uan hsien.

In his actual performance in the two years of his stay in the countryside, Ting Ai-ti has won the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Shortly after the Spring Festival in 1971, the commune members unanimously elected him a production team leader. Not long after, there happened such an incident: At the peak spring farming season, from those at the hsien and commune levels there came a gust of wind demanding that the flat and riverside fields of various production teams be all taken over by the brigade, with farming labor forces transferred from various production teams. Was such an approach correct? Was it compatible with the Party's policy? On the one hand, Little Ting studied the Party's relevant policies and, on the other, listened to the poor and lower-middle peasants' opinions and organized mass discussions. It was unanimously held that this approach was incompatible with Chairman Mao's "three-level ownership with the team as the foundation" policy for the rural people's commune at its current stage, and was harmful to the development of agricultural production. After a meeting, some people quietly addressed Little Ting, "Little Ting, you've but just stepped into the post of a production team head. You must not offend others. This is what comes from the above. Why should you go against it?"

In a tone of finality, Little Ting replied, "I must oppose it. I can't do otherwise! This is an important matter bearing on whether the Party's policy is thoroughly implemented and whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is followed. I just can't deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line just for fear of offending others!" With the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, Little Ting resolutely resisted this evil trend. Not long after, the hsien and commune leadership also rectified this erroneous approach.

The production team where Little Ting belonged was relatively backward in production. To change the backward features, he joined the masses in fighting and driving hard. For the amount of manure carried uphill, he yielded to none as he led the group. In building embankments and creating crop fields, undaunted by hazards, he applied himself to hoeing and earth scooping in overhanging ridges. Last year and this year, a severe drought

hit K'apo. A shock anti-drought team was organized by him. With shoulders and upper arms exposed, he led the way in carrying water. To increase grain output, he joined the masses in introducing scientific farming. Last year, they grew hybrid kaoliang with a per-mow output of over 1,300 catties. The highest yield record in Changchiaho brigade was set. Total grain output showed an increase of 6.3 percent compared with 1970. This year, output of the brigade's summer agricultural crops showed a big-margin increase over the preceding year. Another bumper harvest was scored.

Of the Peking young intellectuals placed with production teams in the rural area of Yenan, over 2,300 have now taken up leadership duties in production brigade Party branches and revolutionary committees or duties as production team leaders, League branch secretaries, militia company commanders, and so on. New blood is injected into the build-up of the Party and of the political set-up. An increasingly marked role is being played in changing the features of the area of Yenan.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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IRON AND STEEL

Iron and Steel Industry in Peking Municipality Basically Achieves Self-Sufficiency in Iron Ore

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch) Peking municipality, by changing the long-existing condition of dependency on the outside for its supply of iron ore, has now placed the development of the iron and steel industry on a more solid foundation. The broad masses of cadres and workers in the whole municipality criticized the revisionist line during the great cultural revolution, and over the past several years, placed the key link of the development of the iron and steel industry on mining construction, and mobilized the masses to wage an intensive mining battle. They have by now basically realized self-sufficiency in fine ore and stimulated the rapid development of the iron and steel industry.

At present, Peking municipality has a large mine in Ch'ienan mining area, a smaller Peking Iron Mine, and two limestone mines. Ch'ienan mining area, not far from Peking, has a surface area of 100 square li, and the iron ore deposits are rich. Three years ago, there was only the large Tashihho Iron Mine there and the dressing plant had only three lines of dressing equipment, with an annual production of only slightly over 500,000 tons of fine ore. In the past three years, Peking municipality carried out extensive expansion of Tashihho Iron Mine and increased the ore dressing equipment from three lines to seven lines. Apart from that, a new hydraulic mine was also constructed north of the mining district which included two extraction areas and a dressing plant.

In the past, because of interfernce from the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang, an overwhelming part of the ore required had to be transferred to Peking from 20 mining centers in the whole country. For the past ten years and more, the transportation of ore from Hainan Island alone cost more than 80,000,000 yuan, almost equivalent to the construction cost of a large mine. At present the iron and steel industry in Peking has brought a change to this situation of passivity. Self-sufficiency has basically been realized in fine ore, and because of the stable chemical composition of the ore loaded in the furnace, various technical and economical indices for production of the blast furnace have been improving every year. Compared with 1970, the utilization factor of the blast furnace in 1971 had increased by 2.26 percent, with the production of pig iron increasing by 12.4 percent and the consumption of coke for iron refining lowered by 14 kilograms.

In the first eight months of this year, another new achievement has been scored with the utilization rate of the blast furnace reaching 1.826. Production further improved, and the quality acceptance rate remained at about 99.7 percent. Following the development of pig iron production, steel output in 1971 showed an increase of 22.6 percent over 1970, and the output of rolled steel increased by 10 percent. From January to August, the production of steel and rolled steel has again shown an increase of more than

14 percent over that of the corresponding period last year, while the cost of steel continued to be lowered.

Basic self-sufficiency in iron ore has been achieved by Peking municipality with the impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and leading industrial departments, together with the broad masses of workers, by summing up their historical experience seriously, realized correctly the development of steel could not possibly rely on "the pie in the sky," and whether or not to grasp mining was a problem of line. In order to develop iron and steel industry conscientiously in a greater, faster, better and more economic manner, they must make great efforts, work hard and develop the mining industry energetically. The relevant departments mobilized the masses to settle accounts with the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, and resolved to realize self-sufficiency in fine ore in the 4th year of the 5-Year Plan and bring an end to the long-existing situation of stagnation in the iron and steel industry.

In the course of mobilizing the masses to develop the mining industry, leading members of the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, as well as responsible members of the metallurgical department, went personally to the mine for investigation and study and to solve concrete problems in mine construction. Both the metallurgical departments at the center and of the Peking municipality strengthened and invigorated the geological prospecting and the mine construction forces, sent experienced leadership cadres to the mine and set up a centralized command organ for mine construction.

When arranging work for the project, they made a distinction between the important and the less important and between the urgent and less urgent, grasped first the key link of the project urgently needed for shaping up production capacity, and concentrated manpower and resources for a battle of annihilation. The various plants and mines in the whole municipality all actively contributed their efforts to the battle of mining, and in less than a year, were able to turn out more than 10,000 tons of mining equipment and metal structural parts.

In the course of concentrating efforts by the Peking municipality for mine construction, more than 70 plants and mines throughout the country also hastened to turn out equipment for the Ch'ienan mining area. Metallurgical workers from Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, technicians from Anshan, as well as commanders and fighters of the PLA, arrived in great numbers to the mining area to help with the building of the dressing plant and to contribute their efforts to mine construction in Peking.

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PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

China's Petroleum Industry Continues Advance in Big Strides

- After eight continuous years of stable and high yield, there is another increase in crude oil and natural gas, and a further expansion in the area of oilfields

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1972)

With the impetus provided by the "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, after eight continuous years of stable and high yield, China's petroleum industry is continuing its advance in big strides this year.

At present, feverish activities are reported on China's petroleum industry front and a flourishing scene could be seen everywhere. On the basis of realizing self-sufficiency in petroleum, the production of crude oil in China has been developing at an average growth rate of 24.5 percent a year since 1963. From January to August, the production of crude oil has shown an increase of 22.8 percent over that of the corresponding period last year, and the production of natural gas has grown by 15.5 percent.

Fresh achievements have also been scored in the direction of oilfield construction. In the first eight months of this year the rate of drilling has fulfilled 70 percent of the target for the whole year with also an improvement over the quality of last year. At present, the areas of some of these oilfields are being extended, and a large number of new wells has been thrown into production to insure sustained and steady rise in crude oil production.

Since the beginning of this year, in order to find new petroleum resources and develop new fields, tens of thousands of prospecting personnel in our country have gone to new districts to launch a large-scale battle in oil prospecting. At the same time, some other places in China have also discovered in succession new oil and gas bearing formations, and sunk a number of high yield oil wells and gas wells. The large amount of geological data has proved that there are many sedimentary basins and sedimentary rocks of great thickness in China containing rich oil and natural gas deposits, indicating a wonderful future for petroleum development in China.

Encouraged by the excellent situation of the flourishing development in China's petroleum industry, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians on China's petroleum industry front are full of mettle and in high spirits. In the manner of iron man Wang Chin-hsi, they are further giving play to the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and by combining high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude, have made contributions toward the development of China's petroleum industry.

Since the beginning of spring this year, encouraging reports of victory in the direction of geological surveying, drilling, oil extracting and oilfield construction have continued to pour in from various oilfields in the

country, and fresh achievements have continued to be made. In January this year, the No. 1284 oil well drilling team of Tach'ing oilfields, braving a minus 30 to 40 degrees cold, carried out well drilling on ice, and within a month, bore five wells and sunk four more with the quality of every one of them being perfect.

In April, the No. 32139 well drilling team of Tach'ing oilfields again set a new record for core extraction. From a data well, they extracted 45 cores, with the rate of success of 100 percent each time.

On July 20 and July 27, the heroic No. 1205 well drilling team sank a medium-depth fine quality well with a single drill bit in 22 hours and 10 minutes and in 21 hours and 25 minutes, and enabled rapid drilling to leap to a new level.

The vigorous "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" movement has given an impetus to the revolutionary situation of emulation and going all-out that appeared on the petroleum industry front. The No. 3252 well drilling team which time and again distinguished itself meritoriously in battles in both the north and the south, has set itself a demand to catch up with and overtake the national record of a drilling rate of 127,000 meters a year set by the No. 1205 team. By the early part of June, the No. 3252 team had fulfilled its drilling target for the whole year 206 days ahead of schedule. Up to September 10, the total progress of drilling of the team passed the 100,000 meters mark. The quality of the wells sunk all measured up to specifications, and the cost of drilling had been lower than the limit set by the state.

In the "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, petroleum enterprises everywhere studied seriously such revolutionary styles as the "three-old" and the "four-strict," and further strengthened enterprise management. This year, Tach'ing oilfields have mobilized the masses to conduct an examination and summing up of experiences and conditions in way of enterprise management over the past ten years, made further amendment and invigorated various rules and regulations, reinforced and strengthened the production command system, and stimulated the development of production and construction.

Yümen oilfield has a very long history of extraction. Since the development of the learn-from-Tach'ing movement in 1964, by continuing to strengthen management over the oil wells and carrying out oilfield reorganization, the production of crude oil has been able to remain stable with also some increases. In order to further tap the potentials of the old oilfield, this year the Party committee of the Yümen Oilfield Administrative Bureau has mobilized the masses, to carry out investigation and comparative analysis one by one on the more than 1,000 oil wells and water wells of the whole bureau. Up to the present, they have already completed their investigation on 80 percent of the oil wells and water wells, and on the basis of the particularity of the oil wells, further strengthened management over them. In the first eight months of this year, the production of crude oil and various petroleum products, as well as the rate of drilling in this oilfield have all overfulfilled the target of the state, and the amount of profit handed in has shown an increase of 30 percent over that of the corresponding period last year.

Fresh achievements are also being scored in the direction of crude oil processing this year. From January to August, the volume of crude oil processed has overfulfilled the target of the state, and showed an increase of 9.5 percent over that of the corresponding period last year. Various oil refineries in the whole country have seriously implemented a production inspection system to guarantee the quality of petroleum products leaving their plants. There has also been an improvement in the quality of such products as aviation gas, motor car petroleum, densified petroleum engine oil, densified diesel engine oil, and anti-rust lubricants. Apart from these, many refineries have also taken steps to supply more raw materials for the production of synthetic ammonia, synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber and plastics.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Flourishing Growth of Light Industry in Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1972)

On the eve of the National Day festival, the shelves in thousands of stores in Shanghai are filled with a dazzling array of commodities. Many traditional products appear in brand new designs, color schemes and shapes. The volume of new products, their beautiful quality and low price are much welcomed by the workers, peasants, soldiers and people. A number of high-precision products shows a relatively high technical level. This year, the quantity, quality and variety of the overwhelming majority of light industrial products in Shanghai have set the highest record in history.

Continue To Improve Product Quality

The result of the national evaluation of the quality of wrist watches in July this year indicates that the "Tsanshih Brand" wrist watch produced by the Shanghai Stop Watch Factory, which has begun production for only two years, has in quality stepped into the advanced rank of wrist watches produced in the country. Formerly, this plant produced only pocket watches and stop watches. In 1970, with the active support of such factories as Shanghai Wrist Watch Factory, it began the trial manufacture of wrist watches. The cadres and workers of the plant all shared one common idea: The quality of light industrial products bears directly on the personal welfare of the workers, peasants, soldiers and people, and the finished product leaving the factory must be 100 percent up to standard.

They strictly held the "gate" and resolved not to let parts that were not up to standard to be assembled or products that were not up to standard to leave the factory. In a wrist watch, there is a key part known as the level escapement, commonly called by the people a "Ma." At the beginning, the error of the level escapement was great, the time loss was even higher,and it became an "untamable mustang." Everybody strived to be an expert in taming the "mustang," carried out investigation and study on the more than 20 processes in the production of this part, and unfolded innovations in the craft. After more than half a year of effort, they finally improved the precision of the level escapement, and laid a foundation for reducing time error in watch movements.

Shanghai Wrist Watch Factory, by correctly dealing with the relations between quality and quantity, improves on its already good technical record, and enables the quality of the "Shanghai Brand" wrist watch to be improved further. There appeared a lively situation of emulation in the whole clock and watch system.

Many of the light industrial factories in Shanghai have, in the manner of various factories of the clock and watch system, and on the basis of the spirit of responsibility toward the people, continued to improve the

quality of their products. In March this year, the municipal Light Industry Bureau received a letter from a woman textile worker in Canton. She wrote that the rim of the wheel of the "Yungchiu Brand" bicycle she bought was turning yellow and the spokes were rusting. The bureau and leading departments concerned all attached great importance to this matter, and immediately carried out an investigation.

The Party committee of Shanghai Bicycle Plant which produced the "Yungchiu Brand" bicycle read this letter to the whole plant, and mobilized the people to hold discussions. They discovered that the electro-plating of parts had not strictly followed the procedure of production. Thereupon, together with the cadres and workers, they invigorated the position responsibility system, strengthened management over the sections and teams and by means of that set up and invigorated the systems of quality inspection and installation management and raised the level of enterprise management in the whole plant. At present, the monthly production level of this plant has risen from 70,000 to 90,000 bicycles a month, and the quality of production is the best in history.

The light industry system in Shanghai has also carried out technical innovations energetically, and by means of such methods as using new technology, new techniques and new material, improved on the quality of products. From January to August this year, of the 110 types of principal light industrial products in the whole municipality, some 102 have set the best historical level.

Maintain the Orientation of Serving the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Not long ago, many of the poor and lower-middle peasants in Changp'u commune in K'unshan hsien, Kiangsu, changed their old pig-iron pots for cooking rice into brand new nice looking aluminum cooking pots. These aluminum pots are hardier in quality, convey heat faster and can be used for cooking many things, as well as saving about one-third the time and fuel over the use of the conventional pig-iron pots. The poor and lower-middle peasants in delight called these pots "fuel-saving pots."

The "fuel-saving pot" is but one of the thousands of new products carefully designed by the light industry system in Shanghai in recent years for the poor and lower-middle peasants. In January this year, Shanghai Soap Manufacturing Factory and Shanghai Tooth Paste Factory in their investigation and study became aware that some of the people with common tooth decay and skin trouble demanded the production of a soap that could treat common skin trouble and a tooth paste that could reduce tooth cavity and prevent abscess and bleeding gums. These two factories had never produced anything of the kind before. Nevertheless, they were determined to overcome the difficulties and carried out experiments. With the help of such units as the Shanghai No. 1 Pharmaceutical Work, they finally produced such new products as the effective "Ch'iulan Antiseptic Medicated Soap" and the "Haiou Skin Protection Soap" as well as the "Fangch'ü Tooth Paste" and "Chienyin Tooth Paste."

Maintaining the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers has opened up a broad future for the development of light industry

in Shanghai. The workers and designers of the shoe making industry in Shanghai have gone deep into the factories, rural areas, units, fishing farms, and mountain regions to study the shapes of feet, and designed a new set of blocks for shoe sizes as well as adopted new technology of production to produce many types of shoes for the masses costing only 5 or 6 dollars a pair which are much welcomed by the working people.

Manufacture Plentiful and More Colorful Products

Workers, cadres and technicians of the light industry system in Shanghai, by implementing seriously the policy of "Let a hundred flowers bloom. Weed out the old and let the new emerge," have on the basis of increasing production and improving quality, energetically developed new patterns and varieties and raised the level of designing.

In order to create new designs and make better products, the art designing and technical personnel of the light industry system in Shanghai have regularly travelled over hills and rivers to collect folk designs and listened to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants, looking for new subject matters. The young artists of Shanghai Enamel Plant, drawing inspiration from life deep below, have boldly adopted the ink-wash style employed in Chinese painting to depict the magnificent landscapes of the motherland, and designed patterns with a strong national flavor such as "Landscape of Kweilin" for wash basins, which have a very good artistic effect.

Since this year, they have again adopted the water color painting style and the pastel color painting style to make more than 150 new designs including "Friendship First," "Huangshan in a Sea of Clouds" and "Festival Night in Shanghai," increased the use of such new enamel colors as vermillion, dark green, azure blue, and coffee brown, which enabled the finished products to be more beautiful, and they have become popular commercial items on the market.

Many traditional products from the light industry system of Shanghai have at present changed their appearance, form, design and color, and become more elegant and colorful. For many years, the various types of thermos flask used by people in their everyday life had been made in the form of a candle. This year, the Shanghai No. 2 Thermos Flask Plant has designed them in the form of antique plum flower vases very much like those of the Foochow lacquer ware of traditional Chinese arts and craft. For many years, there was only one translucent shade for machine pressed glass. Now they come in shades of jade green, dark blue and sky blue. The "555 Brand" of wooden clock has a very long history. Now they are being produced in many shapes and forms as table clocks and wall clocks with strong national flavor. Sewing machines suitable for many industrial and domestic use have at present been developed to 98 types.

In order to cut down on raw materials supplied by outside, light industrial departments in Shanghai have in recent years also been relying on their own efforts to build a number of plants producing such special materials

as ruby, coil spring, optical glass, plastic pen holder, button, and paper pulp, and developed energetically such new products as synthetic detergent, synthetic flavor and artificial leather, with industrial products as raw materials. At present, the use of industrial raw materials by the light industry system of Shanghai has risen from one-third in the initial period of the liberation to two-thirds.

- NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Reporter

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RIVER PORT

Chiuchiang Harbor of Today

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1972)

The Chiuchiang Harbor with a history of around 100 years behind it, lying on the middle reaches of the Yangtze River where the Poyang Lake drains into the Yangtze River, is a main cargo concentration and distribution area allowing an exchange of commodities between Kiangsi Province and other areas.

The Chiuchiang Harbor of today has got rid of its historically known backward state. A bustling and thriving scene is seen everywhere. Here workers have expanded and newly built ten wharves. Near the wharves stretch row after row of new warehouses and block after block of new cargo-handling structures. Put into additional use are large supplies of machinery and equipment. For dock loading and unloading, mechanization is basically achieved.

At the time of liberation in 1949, the No. 3 and No. 4 wharves of Chiuchiang Harbor were nothing but a patch of reeds and weeds, except for a few worn and broken boards. Now a new sight greets one's eyes. Alongside lighters, large-sized floating cranes move back and forth. The reed-packed areas along the river have been turned into spacious and broad concrete-lined sloping roads. On the banks, warehouses stand closely packed and vehicles speed back and forth. In cargo loading and unloading, the workers just press a button to have the big hoist unload onto the bank from the boat case after case of goods and again lift aboard the cargo to be carried away. With the increasing degree of wharf mechanization, the incoming and outgoing cargo volume of the harbor has shown a rapid increase. In 1971, the volume of the whole harbor was 37 times that in 1949, surpassing any one year in history. From January to August this year, the cargo transportation volume showed a relatively big increase compared with the corresponding period last year. Due to quick loading and unloading, the berthing period is considerably shortened.

In the course of building Chiuchiang Harbor, the broad masses of dock workers called into full play their revolutionary fervor and wisdom and talents. By relying on their own resources, they created a large supply of mechanization equipment. The No. 1 wharf adjoining the Nanhsin Railway is one devoted to coal transportation. Before liberation, the dock workers relied solely on shoulder poles and bamboo baskets in loading coal aboard. After liberation, loading coal aboard a boat was done by a conveyor belt system. But the workers still had to use iron hooks to deposit coal on the conveyor belt transportation machines. To change such a situation, in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers energetically unfolded technical innovation activities. Communist Party member and old worker Yang Tse-chin did a research along with workers and technician. It was decided to build a spiral feeding machine. They adhered to the principle of relying on their own resources and making use of simple available equipment. Waste and discarded materials were used for manufacturing purposes. After repeated tests, they at last successfully turned out a spiral feeding machine. In the recent two years, the workers again turned out over 100 sets of machines of various

kinds. Now, for the whole process from unloading coal from a train to loading coal aboard a boat, mechanization has been realized.

The "smelly Coolies" and "humpbacks" in the old society have become masters of the new society. Now, of the middle-level leadership cadres in this harbor, old workers form 38 percent. Some cadres starting out as workers have also taken up leadership duties in the harbor affairs bureau. These worker cadres have played a backbone role in stimulating revolution and promoting production.

In the old society, Hu Huo-ying, head of the first loading and unloading brigade, started driving oxen for landlords at the age of 7 and acted as dock loading and unloading worker at 21. He had his share of ruthless oppression and exploitation by capitalists. After liberation, he let all his profound class feelings toward the Party and Chairman Mao find expression in socialist construction. Many times he was cited an advanced worker in Kiangsi Province, in the area of Chiuchiang or in Chiuchiang municipality itself. After taking up leadership work, he maintains at all times the fine style of fighting amidst hardship. He insists on doing labor side by side with the other dock workers. The loading and unloading brigade to which he belongs fulfills state loading and unloading tasks from year to year.

With the development of production, the livelihood of dock workers has been improving year after year. The state has allocated large sums for the building of row after row of brand new workers' dormitories. Workers are given the benefit of living in new tall buildings. At the docks are set up mess halls, barber shops, bathrooms, worksite rest rooms, and other welfare facilities. At the worksite rest rooms, electric fans and cold drinks are provided in summer and heating equipment in winter. The previous pathetic life of dock workers "being clad in strips of gunny sacks and sleeping in ramshackle temples at night" has become a thing of the past.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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COMMUNIST LEADERS

Premier Chou En-lai Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 30, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister yu sang of public security and other comrades, who had accompanied japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka on his visit to shanghai, left here for peking by special plane this morning.

present at the airport to give them a warm send-off were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, chou li-chin, chin tsu-min, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, wu chan-kuei and shen yuan-chun, and leading members of municipal departments concerned, as well as more than 6,000 people.

the five-star national flag of china fluttered over hungchiao airport which was bedecked with red banners. the airport was astir with jubilation when premier chou en-lai and others, accompanied by comrade chang chun-chiao and others, bid farewell to the well-wishers. the people, with huge baskets of flowers among them, waved bouquets and coloured streamers, and sang and danced. they cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "warm send-off to premier chou en-lai and his party exclamation" and "firmly support and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs exclamation" the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheers.

Premier Chou En-lai Returns to Peking from Shanghai to Warm Welcome of 6,000 Airport Greeters

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, yu sang, vice-minister of public security, and others, who had accompanied japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka on his visit to shanghai, returned to peking by special plane at noon today. they were given a warm welcome at

the airport by leading comrades of the party, the government and the army and more than 6,000 people in the chinese capital.

peking airport today was alive with expressions of unity and vigour. china's national flag of five golden stars fluttered under a bright and sunny sky. the people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army had gathered at the airport to wait for the arrival of premier chou en-lai and other comrades. they held huge streamers reading: "firmly support and implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

present at the airport were:

members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien; and alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing;

vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen;

members of the c.p.c. central committee wang hung-kun, wang hung-wen, wang shu-sheng, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, hua kuo-feng, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, li chiang, li chen, li shui-ching, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang yi-hsiang, chiu chuang-cheng, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, keng piao, kao wei-sung, tsao li-huai, peng shao-hui and su yu; and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee fang yi, liu hsi-yao, chu kuang-ya, chen hua-tang, wu chung, chang ling-pin, yang chun-sheng, tang liang, chien hsueh-sen and huang wen-ming;

kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and chou chien-jen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee;

chen yun and li fu-chun, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premiers of the state council;

fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and

chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao, yu chan, chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung of the

foreign ministry; liao cheng-chih and wang kuo-chuan of the china-japan friendship association; liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office; and others.

premier chou en-lai and chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, yu sang and other comrades alighted from the plane amid warm applause at 12:15 and cordially shook hands with yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing and other comrades who went forward to meet them. when premier chou en-lai and others walked round to meet the welcoming crowd, the airport was all astir with the jubilant people waving bouquets and coloured streamers and cheering: "hail the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan exclamation" "a warm welcome to premier chou and other comrades exclamation" "firmly support and carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and japan exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" nearly a thousand youngsters danced the "silk scarf dance" and "floral basket dance" to the beating of drums and music. smiling, premier chou en-lai clapped and waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

other arrivals were chang hsiang-shan, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, wang chen, liu yuan, wu chien-hua, chen kang, liu hua, li meng-ching, ma yu-chen, lin li-yun and wang hsiao-hsien and other members of the staff.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, che chih-ying, wu pao-hua, cheng ping-nien, wang yi, tsui chin-yao, hsu chien-sheng, meng ping-shan, yin chung-wei, tsui chung-min, kang ke-ching, liu chien, chang chen-liang, wang kuan-tan, ting hsi-lin, pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, yuan pao-hua, ku hsiu-lien, chang kuo-chuan, sung yang-chu, sha feng, hao chung-shih, yang tien-kuei, lin tse-sheng, yin cheng-chen, chiao pei-hsin, kang shih-en, wang hsing, fan tzu-yu, chao fa-sheng, hsu pin-chou, ma yi, yuan hsueh-kai, li chi-tai, hsiao yu-ming, wang cheng, chi yi-ting, chen jui-ting, huang chung-hsueh, pien chiang, yang kuo-yu, tsao kuang-lin, yang chieh, ma yao-chi, su chieh, chang wen-pi, chien cheng-ying, liu fu-chih, mao hung-hsiang, tsao lu, hsieh hsin-ho, chen jen-hung, hsieh hua, yen chun, wang meng, li meng-hua, ti fu-tsai, chih chun, wu heng, wang chien-chung, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, wang yeh-chiu, kao fu-yu, chu mu-chih, chang chi-chih, teng kang, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, tung lin, chiang tzu-kuan, tseng han-chou, wang

hai-ting, chung fu-hsiang, shen kuang, liu cheng-ching, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, liu chuan-hsin, wang hsiao-yi, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, ko po-nien, an chih-yuan, ho kung-kai, wang tung, hao teh-ching, chin li-chen, chang tsan-ming, chang shih-chieh, tai kuo-liang, chang jui-yun, hsu huang, ting hsueh-sung, sun ping-hua, yang kung-su and mi yung;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, su chen-hua, lan wen-chao, wu lieh, yao kuo-min, li chia-yi, li chen, sung wei-shih, chou shih-chung, hsiao ke, sung shih-lun, ho kuang-hua, chin tao, chai cheng-wen, chang chih and liao chu-chiang;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, mao yi-sheng, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen, chi fang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee liu fei, chu yun-shan, jung yi-jen, yang tung-chun and chou pei-yuan; members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee tu yu-ming and cheng tung-kuo; and

personages from various circles sha chien-li, tien fu-ta, huang ting-chen, tan tung, cheng ssu-yuan, yu hui-yung, hao liang, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, yu lei-ti, chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng, lin hui-ching, ni chih-chin, wu chieh-ping, wu huan-hsing, chu fu-tang, yueh mei-chung and wang wen-ting.

present at the airport were also yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and others.

NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Grand National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china gave a grand national day reception in the great hall of the people here this evening in honour of the distinguished foreign guests now in peking, foreign experts and diplomatic envoys, military attaches and other diplomatic officials of various countries to china.

attending the reception were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth,

chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

present were tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; and hsiao ching-kuang, su yu and wang shu-sheng, vice-ministers of national defence.

the hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries in the world. amid applause and gay music, chinese leaders tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien and li teh-sheng entered the hall with samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished foreign guests. in his toast, premier chou en-lai, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and the people and government of china, thanked samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, other distinguished foreign guests and diplomatic envoys for their presence at the reception.

among the guests were also:

ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife, keat chhon and his wife, and thiounn prasith; and vice-minister van piny and his wife; princess norodom keth kanya, prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife, princess norodom roeungsy, madame kou roun, ambassador ang kim khoan and his wife, and ambassador sien an and his wife;

the delegation of the state tirana university of albania led by agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the university;

the albanian textile study group led by fahrije saticaj, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian

party of labour, vice-president of the general council of albanian women's union and director of the stalin textile combine in tirana;

theohar fundo, deputy leader of the albanian government trade delegation, and members of the delegation now in peking;

the cultural delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea with li chang son, minister of culture, as its leader and li myon sang, chairman of the central committee of the korean musicians union, as its deputy leader;

the korean agro-scientists' delegation led by cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences;

the vacationirg romanian officers group led by lieutenant general constantinescu petre-corneliu, director of the general logistics department of the armed forces of romania;

the romanian journalists' delegation led by szilagyi dezideriu, editor-in-chief of the newspaper "elore";

the delegation of public health from the people's republic of the congo led by dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs;

wilbur norman christiansen, professor of the university of sydney of australia;

dr. li cheng-tao, chinese-born american physicist, and his wife;

the delegation of the american society of newspaper editors led by j. edward murray, president of the society, and arthur c. deck, vice-president of the society;

lucile h. jarvis and audrey topping of the t.v. unit of the national broadcasting company of the u.s.a.;

the swiss journalists' delegation with georges duplain, general manager of the swiss telegraph agency, as its leader and peter s. erni, chief of the information service of the political department of the federal council, as its deputy leader;

genaro carnero checa, president of the journalists federation of peru, and his wife and daughter;

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office; and japanese journalists and technicians who accompanied prime minister kakuei tanaka on his visit to china;

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and his wife; ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife; munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife; and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wang kan-chang, pei shih-chang, lu han, chu liang-tsai, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, chang yun, mao yi-sheng, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen, chi fang, hu yu-chih, hu yao-pang, tung ti-chou and hsieh fu-min;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference wang yun-sheng, chu yun-shan, liu fei, jung yi-jen and chang hsiao-chien, and members of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. ko ching-en, fei yi-min and kuo tseng-kai;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, chang ling-pin, su chen-hua, tsao li-huai and chai cheng-wen; and

leading members of government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee yu chiu-li, su ching, li chen, liu hsi-yao, chen hua-tang, wang kuan-lan, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao, yu chan, li chiang, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, chen mu-hua, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chen jen-hung, chiao pei-hsin, chu mu-chih, chang chi-chih, teng kang, chang tzu-liang, tai cheng-yuan, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, liu yu-fa, ting kuo-yu, wu ching-tung, kao fu-yu, liu chien, yang teh-chung, hsieh ching-yi, liu chuan-hsin, yueh chih-chien and mi yung; and personages from various circles sha chien-li, cheng ssu-yuan and chou shih-chao.

v. g. gankovsky, deputy leader of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, and his wife also attended.

NATIONAL DAY EDITORIAL

Strive for New Victories

-- National Day Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

today's "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" carry an editorial entitled "strive for new victories" in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. full text follows:

twentythree years have passed since the founding of the people's republic of china. over these years the chinese people, led by the great leader chairman mao, have fought victoriously along the revolutionary road of socialism. the people of all nationalities of china are filled with joy as they celebrate the glorious festival today in an excellent domestic and international situation.

the world has witnessed great changes in the past year. there have been new developments in the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. people's struggles to achieve national liberation and safeguard national independence are deepening and surging higher in indochina and the middle east, and throughout asia, africa and latin america. it has become the common demand of the people of various countries to oppose the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. more and more countries in the first as well as the second intermediate zone are joining forces in different forms and on a varying scale to engage in struggles against one or two superpowers. the third world is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. even some countries under fairly tight control of soviet revisionism or u.s. imperialism are striving to free themselves from their dictate. egypt's announcement of the sending away of soviet military experts and part of the soviet officers and men, the enlargement of the west european common market, the formation of the 17-nation free trade zone, and the new diplomatic moves of japan and some other countries -- all this shows that international relations are undergoing new readjustments and changes.

during the past year, china has continued to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs in an all-round way. we have further developed our

relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation with the other socialist countries. we have firmly supported the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and supported the people of other asian, african and latin american countries in their just struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. we insist on peaceful co-existence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles and strive for the relaxation of international tension. this is what we have done towards asian, african and latin american countries as well as towards countries in the second intermediate zone. even if a country previously adopted a policy hostile to china, we would hold talks with it for the improvement of relations between the two countries when it indicates its readiness to change that policy. we uphold our principle and, at the same time, adopt a flexible attitude which is permissible and necessary for carrying out our principle. our foreign policy has won ever wider sympathy and support in the world. our friendly exchanges with other peoples have increased. we have finally regained our legitimate rights in the united nations after being deprived of them for more than twenty years, and the chiang kai-shek clique has been driven out of this world body. twenty more countries have established or restored diplomatic relations with china in the past year. heads of state and government, foreign ministers and government delegations from many countries have visited our country. after relations between china and the united states had been suspended for more than twenty years, u.s. president richard nixon visited china last february, and the leaders of the two countries held earnest, frank and beneficial talks on sino-u.s. relations and world affairs. the gate to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries is now open. japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka has just visited china on invitation, and the leaders of the two countries held friendly talks and reached agreement on the important question of normalization of sino-japanese relations. the termination of the state of war and the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan have fulfilled a long-time desire of the chinese and japanese people and opened a new page in the relations between the two countries. this will exert a positive influence on the relaxation of tension in asia and the safeguarding of world peace. as a result of the great achievements of chairman mao's line in foreign affairs, the policy of those who dreamed of isolating china has gone bankrupt and the still extant counter-revolutionary schemes to encircle china are falling apart.

the world today is far from peaceful. u.s. imperialism is still waging a bloody war in viet nam and the rest of indochina. it has not yet withdrawn all its aggressor troops and those of its vassals from there, but instead has been reinforcing its naval and air forces engaged in the bombing and blockading of viet nam. the situation remains tense in the south asia sub-continent, the middle east and other areas as a result of contention between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism. though the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have conducted negotiations and concluded certain agreements, their superficial compromise and ease-off only serve to prepare for a new fight. the soviet union and the united states signed in moscow an agreement on the so-called limitation of strategic offensive arms, but before the ink was dry one stepped up the testing and manufacturing of new nuclear weapons and the other increased its military expenditures enormously. thus they entered a new stage of nuclear arms race. while maintaining a no-war-no-peace situation in the middle east, they have stepped up open and covert struggles to increase their control over arab countries and suppress the palestinian revolutionary movement. soviet revisionism has exerted itself to play up the so-called european security question only to pinpoint europe as the main area of its contention with u.s. imperialism.

in the course of this contention, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has further revealed its true colours of social-imperialism. with a growing appetite, it is reaching out its hands everywhere. it is even more deceitful than old-line imperialist countries, and therefore more dangerous. social-imperialism is, as lenin pointed out, "(boldface begins) socialism in words, imperialism in deeds, the growth of opportunism into imperialism (boldface ends)". while obviously pursuing a policy of military expansion, soviet revisionist social-imperialism clamours for "peace" and "security". while obviously pushing neo-colonialism in a big way in asia, africa and latin america, it advertises "support to the national liberation movement". while obviously stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, it raises a hue and cry about "disarmament". at the current u.n. general assembly session, soviet revisionism has talked glibly about so-called "permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", just so much humbug with which it intends to avoid committing itself to the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and to maintain its nuclear monopoly. but sham is sham. it may deceive some people for some time, but not forever. soviet revisionism is still being condemned for its

military occupation of czechoslovakia; by instigating india to launch a war of aggression against pakistan, it once again revealed its expansionist ambitions; its schemes to control the arab countries have been further exposed; its subversive activities in many countries have been frustrated one after another. these ugly facts have helped people to see things much more clearly. the aggression and expansion by soviet revisionism has not only evoked stronger and stronger opposition from the people of various countries, but also aggravated its domestic crises, thus placing it in an increasingly difficult position both at home and abroad.

chairman mao teaches: "(boldface begins) with regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: one is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war. (boldface ends)" "(boldface begins) the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today. (boldface ends)" the prospects of the world people's revolutionary movement are bright, while the road has twists and turns. victory in the revolutionary struggle of the people of a country depends mainly on the people themselves gradually raising their political consciousness and sense of organization in the course of struggle and gradually combining the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in their own country. we always support people's revolutionary struggles; we place hope on the people. the development of our relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the increase of our friendly exchanges with other peoples are not only conducive to the easing of international tension but are in the interests of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. that is why the five principles of peaceful coexistence set forth by china have found their way ever deeper into the hearts of the people.

in this excellent international situation we should further implement in an all-round way chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. we must unite with the other socialist countries and the working class throughout the world, with all oppressed people and oppressed nations and with all peace-loving countries and people who are against power politics, to firmly oppose the policy of aggression and war of imperialism and social-imperialism, especially to expose the soviet revisionist scheme of sham relaxation but real expansion, and strive for the easing of international

tension and the maintenance of world peace. our doing so conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of china and the world. and only by doing so can international tension be truly eased and world peace safeguarded.

our domestic situation is also very good. education in ideology and political line is being carried out on a larger scale, and the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work is deepening. the cadres and masses are conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes and reactionary fallacies of liu shao-chi and other swindlers. this helps enhance the ability of the cadres and masses to distinguish genuine from sham marxism-leninism, and raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. thus the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has been consolidated and developed.

as the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work deepens, the party's centralized leadership is further strengthened. chairman mao's proletarian policies are carried out in a still better way. the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country are more united than ever. the chinese people's liberation army is further strengthened politically and militarily. our national defence is more powerful than before. the dictatorship of the proletariat is daily consolidated. the mass movements, (boldface begins) in agriculture, learn from tachai (boldface ends) and (boldface begins) in industry, learn from taching (boldface ends), have achieved new successes. fresh progress has also been made on the other economic fronts and the cultural and educational fronts. our great motherland is full of vitality, thriving with each passing day.

the new development of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and the new achievements on the diplomatic front are victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, victories for the line of the ninth party congress. past and present experience has repeatedly testified to the truth that "(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything (boldface ends)".

ten years ago, at the tenth plenary session of the party's eighth central committee, chairman mao explicitly put forth the basic line of the party for the whole historical period of socialism and issued the great call, (boldface begins) never forget classes and class struggle (boldface ends), lifting the curtain on the

great proletarian cultural revolution. our struggle against liu shao-chi and other swindlers is fundamentally a struggle between keeping to this basic line of chairman mao's and altering it. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, we ferreted out these deep-hidden bourgeois careerists, smashed their schemes to restore capitalism, and repudiated their revisionist line. this is a great victory. however, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines will continue for a long time to come. we must bear in mind the rich experience in class struggle over the past decade, firmly grasp the party's basic line and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and (boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends).

it is still our cardinal task to deepen education in ideology and political line and do a really good job of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. we should make full use of such teachers by negative examples as liu shao-chi and other swindlers and further criticize revisionism politically, ideologically and theoretically. in order to deepen the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work, it is essential to read and study seriously, be good at linking study with practice and continually sum up experience and draw lessons. we must assiduously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and raise our understanding of marxist-leninist theory to a higher level. we should follow the principle of linking theory with practice that chairman mao always advocates, persist in revolutionary mass criticism and make a clear distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line, so that struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of work will continue to progress soundly.

the excellent international and domestic situation urges us to quicken our pace in socialist construction. comrades on every front must go all out, aim high and strive to do their work well. we must rely wholeheartedly on the working class and its most reliable ally -- the poor and lower-middle peasants. we must continue to implement in an all-round way chairman mao's proletarian policies, including the policies towards cadres and intellectuals and the economic policy, so as to unite all the forces that can be united and bring into play all positive factors. we must unswervingly carry out the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor for the development of the national economy, and fulfil the national economic plan in an all-round way. we

must do a good job of the revolution in education, literature and art and other spheres of ideology and culture. we should encourage people to be (boldface begins) both red and expert (boldface ends) and, under the command of proletarian politics, to study vocational skill and technique and raise their educational level for the sake of the revolution. we must continue our efforts to build up the chinese people's liberation army and the militia, strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, and keep to the concept of all-time preparedness and (boldface begins) heighten vigilance, defend the motherland (boldface ends). we express deep concern for our compatriots in taiwan, who are our own flesh and blood. we are determined to liberate taiwan province, the sacred territory of the motherland exclamation

in times of victory, we must remain modest and prudent and preserve our style of arduous struggle. we should maintain our proletarian integrity and correct unhealthy tendencies, and make this an important component of the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. chairman mao has said: "(boldface begins) it is valuable to know oneself. (boldface ends)" leading cadres at all levels should take note of this advice: "(boldface begins) don't become dizzy with success, remind yourself often of your weak points, shortcomings and mistakes (boldface ends)". they must adhere to democratic centralism and the mass line. they should be models in observing party and state discipline, be concerned with the well-being of the masses, share weal and woe with them, and oppose any special privileges. we must carry out chairman mao's teaching: "(boldface begins) our aim is to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, so as to facilitate our socialist revolution and socialist construction, make it easier to overcome difficulties, enable our country to build a modern industry and modern agriculture at a fairly rapid pace, consolidate our party and state and make them better able to weather storm and stress. the general heading is the correct handling of contradictions among the people. the method is to use a practical approach and the mass line. (boldface ends)"

the future of our revolution is bright.

no force can stop the triumphant advance of our people.

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, let us (boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends), and build our socialist motherland into a still more prosperous country to make greater contributions to humanity exclamation

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party and State Leaders Greet 23rd Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the message reads as follows:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,
comrade tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,
comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it is a pleasure for us, on behalf of the central committee of the party of labour of albania, the presidium of the people's assembly, the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, as well as in our own name, to send you and, through you, to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, our most ardent revolutionary greetings and most cordial fraternal congratulations.

the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949 was one of the most remarkable events in the glorious history of the chinese people, the crowning

success of their aspirations and efforts and of the protracted struggle for freedom and independence they waged unceasingly against the savage feudal-bourgeois domination and the colonial and imperialist policy pursued by the capitalist powers towards their country. the victory of october 1, is the brilliant work of the glorious communist party of china, with its great leader comrade mao tsetung at the head, which aroused the hundreds of millions of woe-stricken chinese people and mobilized and led them triumphantly with rare skill on the road of the great people's revolution. it marked a great historic turning point not only for the destiny of the chinese people, but also for the destiny of the revolution and socialism in asia and the whole world.

the great chinese people, rallied in steel-like unity round the communist party of china and the great marxist-leninist, chairman mao tsetung, are celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the proclamation of their people's republic in the optimistic and revolutionary atmosphere of brilliant victories achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country. they are proud of the glorious road they have traversed and the magnificent work they have done in the past 23 years of their free and independent existence. through tireless work and giant efforts the talented chinese people, under the correct and far-sighted leadership of their communist party and inspired by the marxist-leninist ideas of chairman mao tsetung, have succeeded during this short period in completely changing the face of their homeland, and today the people's republic of china stands on unprecedented peaks. determinedly marching on the road of socialism and revolution, she has successfully overcome all obstacles and difficulties in its growth and development and inflicted shameful defeat on all the anti-china activity of the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries. the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution was in this direction a new convincing testimony to her invincible vitality. the chinese people, inspired by the great marxist-leninist ideas of chairman mao tsetung, have launched many revolutionary movements and with unprecedented stamina and enthusiasm are striving to achieve new and still greater victories and to make their homeland more powerful, prosperous and flourishing.

the successful implementation by the communist party of china of the line of socialist construction by powerfully relying on its own efforts and on the inexhaustible energies of the chinese people has made it possible for the great people's china of mao tsetung to appear before the world today as a powerful socialist state with daily growing economic, political and military potentials, a staunch supporter of the peoples who are fighting for freedom and national independence, an unflinching standard-bearer of marxism-leninism, an invincible fortress of peace and socialism, a

powerful base of world revolution, and an unsurmountable obstacle to the realization of the aggressive and hegemonic plans of the two superpowers.

these colossal successes that the people's republic of china has achieved at home and abroad thanks to her correct marxist-leninist policy and her determined struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and soviet-led modern revisionism, have increased as never before her international prestige and her role in the world. they gladden the hearts of all the revolutionary and freedom-loving peoples of the world and have aroused in them the feelings of the highest respect for the great people's china, in which they see the great and sure defender of their just cause.

the albanian people and their party of labour, who are linked with the fraternal chinese people and the glorious communist party of china by a steel-like revolutionary friendship, immeasurably rejoice at these historic victories of their comrades-in-arms, considering the victories as their own and wishing them ever greater ones. these victories inspire the albanian people and give them new strength and energy for the building of socialism in albania.

the great albanian-chinese revolutionary friendship is an unbreakable friendship based on the everlasting principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is tempered with every passing day in the joint struggle which our two parties and two countries are successfully waging against u.s.-led imperialism and soviet-led modern revisionism in defence of the great cause of the peoples' struggle for freedom and national independence, of the cause of socialism and revolution and of marxism-leninism which unites us. it has coped with every tide and tempest and no force on earth can impair it in the least. our two peoples, two parties and two countries will march in the future, too, shoulder to shoulder with each other and in closed ranks, and they will always march onward. the relations of friendship and close fraternal cooperation in all fields and the militant solidarity between them will become stronger with every passing day in their common interest, in the interest of the struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism and marxism-leninism.

on this day of great festival we once more express to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the most respected friend of the albanian people, chairman mao tsetung, the feelings of our friendship and deep respect. we heartily wish the great chinese people, under the leadership of their communist party, to march non-stop from victory to victory on the road of socialism and revolution.

OP/MRG
TEST FORM #24
SIGNATURE
REMARKS:

may the unbreakable albanian-chinese revolutionary friendship live and flourish for centuries.

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the party of labour of albania

haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

tirana, september 30, 1972

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1972)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, attended the reception.

present also were other albanian party and government leading comrades abdyl kellezi, adil carcani, beqir balluku, haki toska, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, petrit dume, pilo peristeri, piro dodbiba, xhafer spahiu; myslim peza and shefqet peci, vice-presidents of the presidium of the people's assembly; fadil pacrami, president of the people's assembly; members of the a.p.l. central committee; members of the presidium of the people's assembly; ministers of the government; representatives of mass organizations and the people's army; and others.

the study group of the chinese people's liberation army headed by wan hai-feng; hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences; representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania; and representatives of both sides of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, spoke at the reception.

comrade carcani said, "in the last 23 years the great chinese people have advanced rapidly and steadily on the road of socialism. today a new revolutionary face has appeared all over china. this was created by millions upon millions of the gifted chinese people with their own hand under the guidance of the correct marxist-leninist line of the glorious communist party of china and the teachings of chairman mao tsetung."

he continued, "the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung has given a new and powerful impetus to the all-round development of the people's republic of china and has thus raised her position and role in the international arena."

he said, "the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, the steady enlargement of her all-round relations with various countries, and the normalization of relations between china and japan today -- all this is clear proof of her tremendous, indisputable role in the development of the world situation in the interest of the struggle of the people of various countries, in the interest of socialism and the revolutionary cause, a new proof of her correct marxist-leninist foreign policy in defence of her sovereignty, of genuine world peace and security. the whole progressive mankind and the albanian people infinitely rejoice at these historic victories and extend their heartfelt congratulations."

referring to the present international situation, comrade carcani said, "the development of the present international situation clearly shows that the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and national liberation is rising daily while the positions of imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction are weakening and disintegrating."

he said, "the victory of the heroic vietnamese people and other valiant indochinese peoples over the u.s. aggressors and their puppets, the new measures taken by the arab republic of egypt to strengthen her independence and sovereignty, the unswerving determination of the palestinian and other arab peoples to liberate their land occupied by the israeli aggressors and the victories won by the people of other countries throughout the world in their struggle for sovereignty are heavy blows to the two superpowers and their hegemonic plans which will suffer even heavier blows in the days to come."

comrade carcani said, "we are celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in the excellent atmosphere of the steady strengthening of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity linking our two peoples, parties and fraternal countries. the inexhaustible source of the might of this militant friendship lies in the invincible marxism-leninism upheld by our two parties and socialist states. ours is a friendship of the people. our two peoples are close comrades-in-arms with the same ideals. the founders of this friendship are our two marxist-leninist parties and our beloved leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. this is an unbreakable and lasting friendship."

he said, "to realize the great programme of the party's sixth congress, to successfully fulfil the tasks of this year's plan and to greet the great festival this november with greater achievements, the albanian people led by the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha have mobilized themselves with unprecedented revolutionary enthusiasm. the accomplishment of the tasks of the fifth five-year plan will make our motherland more prosperous and powerful."

speaking earlier at the reception, ambassador liu chen-hua said, "we feel especially happy and honoured that comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the closest friend of the chinese people, is present at our reception."

he said, "when we are celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in the excellent situation both at home and abroad, we are very glad to see that the fraternal albanian people, holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, have won one great victory after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

he said, "the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have always upheld proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposing u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys, and firmly supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries. they have thus made outstanding contributions to the cause of world revolution, winning admiration and praises from the people of the whole world, and enjoying lofty international prestige."

in conclusion, ambassador liu chen-hua said, "the chinese people will always follow the teachings of chairman mao in strengthening and developing in an all-round way the sino-albanian relations of friendship, mutual help and cooperation. they will always remain with the fraternal albanian people, unite with the oppressed nations and people

of the world, and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction exclamation"

the speeches of comrade adil carcani and ambassador liu chen-hua drew repeated warm applause.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms repeatedly proposed toasts to the daily developing great friendship between china and albania, to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and to the health and long life of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

an extremely warm and friendly atmpsphere prevailed throughout the reception.

Chairman Mehmet Shehu Receives Study Group of Chinese People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1972)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received yesterday morning the study group of the chinese people's liberation army led by wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. peking units.

present at the reception were beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers, ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and ito prifti, deputy chief of the political department of the people's army.

present also were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy here.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, have sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, most warmly greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the letter dated september 28, 1972 follows:

his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung,

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, acting chairman
of the people's republic of china,

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china,

the people's republic of china was founded on october 1, 1949. this important historic event constituted the greatest victory of the revolution of the heroic chinese people under the leadership of their most illustrious leader chairman mao tsetung, and marked the beginning of a glorious new era in the history of this most courageous people. this event also dealt a severe blow to the reactionary forces and the imperialist system, changed in a radical and decisive way the balance of power in the world in favour of the revolutionary forces, and thus marked a fundamental stage in the struggle of all peoples of the world for national and social liberation and against the shameless bloody oppression and exploitation by colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. this event has given a most vigorous and profound impetus to the national liberation movements of all these oppressed and exploited peoples, the immense majority of whom have recovered their freedom and dignity through their persevering and resolute struggle.

on the occasion of celebrating the 23rd anniversary of this great event, we are glad to convey, in the name of the cambodian people, their national united front, their government of national union, their national liberation armed forces and in our own name, our most cordial and warmest congratulations and fraternal, indefectible and militant solidarity to your excellencies, to the chinese communist party, to the government of the people's republic of china and to the great fraternal chinese people.

in the course of these 23 years, the great and courageous fraternal chinese people, as the absolute master of their destiny, have won countless and very brilliant victories in their unceasing, persevering and self-sacrificing struggle to build and defend their country and to build socialism there under the tested, correct and far-sighted leadership of the chinese communist party and their prestigeous leader chairman mao tsetung, the dearest, most respected and most admired friend of the cambodian people. through the continuous enrichment of their noble and glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, and thanks to their multiple creative talents, their cleverness, their total confidence in their own force and their immense sacrifices, the great and heroic fraternal chinese people have transformed their country, which was formerly backward and poor under the swing of colonialist and feudal exploitation, radically into a very powerful and prosperous socialist country, where prevails a beaming new life with new social relations based on veritable equality, liberty and fraternity. the material, cultural and social living standards of the chinese people are rising constantly and phenominally. china is now possessing a very large modern industry, extremely developed agriculture, advanced science and technology which is making rapid strides, especially in the fields of nuclear power and space, and a powerful and invincible national defence. everywhere in china, among all the nationalities and in all the provinces, including the remotest parts of the country, brilliant successes have been scored in factories, mines, people's communes, schools, health establishments, etc.

all these great victories in building socialism for the well-being of the great chinese people have raised to a very high level the prestige of the people's republic of china on the international scene. last year saw the crowning of this prestige with the triumphal entry of the people's republic of china into the united nations organization and its specialized agencies. numerous friends of the people's republic of china have expressed their enthusiasm and warm congratulations on the occasion of this historic event which marked a new era in the history of international relations. in the present world, the people's republic of china is an exemplary model of international relations between states -- big, medium-sized or small -- based on the strict respect of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and imbued with true and consistent internationalism with regard to all peoples and countries that are fighting against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism with u.s. imperialism as the ringleader.

this just and firm stand of the people's republic of china is an invaluable contribution to the winning and consolidation of independence of countries, to the liberation of nations, to the victory of revolution of peoples and to the safeguard of peace in the world.

the cambodian people, who for many centuries have had excellent friendly relations with the great chinese people, rejoice over and take pride in all these very great victories of the people's republic of china, considering these victories as their own and as an immense encouragement to their stubborn and unshakable struggle against the aggression of the u.s. imperialists, their saigon and bangkok lackeys and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique. in this just and noble struggle for national salvation, the cambodian people, their national united front of cambodia, their royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have always benefited from the powerful and unshakable support and the invaluable, multiform and immense aid rendered by your excellencies, the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the affectionate fraternal chinese people. each victory won by the cambodian people on the military, political and diplomatic fronts is inseparable from the indestructible militant solidarity and fraternal friendship of the glorious chinese people. in the name of the cambodian people, their national united front of cambodia, their royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces and in our own name, we wish to express once again our most profound and sincere gratitude to the courageous fraternal chinese people, the government of the people's republic of china, the glorious chinese communist party and your respected excellencies for the encouragement, support and multiform aid you have consistently given us and will continue to give us out of your constant loyalty to your unshakable and internationalist duty.

for the cambodian people and the other indochinese peoples who are struggling against u.s. imperialist aggression, the people's republic of china is a vast and dependable rear.

the cambodian people are resolved to safeguard like the apple of the eye and constantly strengthen their close and exemplary links of fraternal militant solidarity and friendship with the courageous chinese people. being aware that their present struggle for national salvation is also a historic internationalist duty, and always loyal to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the cambodian people are ever more resolved to carry on, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples, the war of resistance against the aggression of the u.s.a. and its lackeys, and they will do so without retreat or compromise, whatever may be the sacrifices and the duration of the war, until they drive out all the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their flunkeys of all descriptions and eliminate all the traitors of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, in order to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia on the basis of territorial integrity.

we are deeply convinced that thanks to the resolute and far-sighted leadership of the glorious chinese communist party led by the beloved and respected chairman mao tsetung, the courageous chinese people will continue to win numerous great successes in all fields in building socialism in china, in strengthening the defence of their socialist country, in their struggle for recovering taiwan, the sacred and inalienable territory of the people's republic of china, and in their manifold activities on the international scene which have effectively contributed to the common struggle of all peoples of the world against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and racism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

may the fraternal militant solidarity and friendship between the cambodian people and the chinese people and between the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china develop unceasingly and last forever exclamation

norodom sihanouk
(signature)

head of state of the kingdom of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia

penn nouth
(signature)
chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia

peking, september 28, 1972

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Joins Peking People in National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee, of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests joined the people of peking in celebrating the chinese national day in chungshan park this afternoon. the distinguished cambodian guests were accorded a warm welcome.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied at the gala party by tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's

republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, vice-premier, and his wife lin chia-mei; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister. chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien and his wife, li teh-sheng, hsu hsiang-chien and wu teh greeted the distinguished guests at the gate. four hundred girls in festive costumes danced to give a warmly welcome to samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, and special envoy ieng sary.

chungshan park was alive with festival activities. colourful banners met the eye and songs could be heard everywhere. people lined the path, clapping and cheering to pay their tribute to the cambodian guests. they hailed the brilliant victories won by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. when people cheered "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" the cambodian head of state waved to them and shouted in chinese: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

acting chairman tung pi-wu greeted the distinguished guests at the music hall. people gave them a long standing ovation. p.l.a. artists performed the dance, "present flowers to samdech sihanouk", and cambodian, vietnamese, lao, korean and chinese songs and dances, including "march of the guerillas", "defend the fatherland", "viet nam -- china", "we love laos", "wulbisan -- heroic mountain" and "militiawomen on the grassland". after a soprano solo "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" and "remembrance of china", songs composed by samdech sihanouk, premier chou en-lai warmly shook hands with him and embraced him to thank him for his profound friendship for and trust in the chinese people.

among the other distinguished cambodian guests at the gala party were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak and his wife, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife, keat chhon and his wife, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and his wife; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife; madame kou roun; ambassador ang kim khoan and his wife; and ambassador sien an and his wife.

also accompanying the distinguished guests were leading members of departments concerned, including yu sang, yang teh-chung, kang mao-chao, han hsu, wang chen and yang ling.

CHINA AND CANADA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Canadian Friend Joseph Smallwood

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with joseph smallwood, former premier of the province of new foundland of canada.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned yueh tai-heng, wu fan-wu, hsi chen-huan, liu ju-kun and interpreter liu tzu-han.

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

Chinese Civil Aviation Delegation Back in Peking After Visiting Six European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

the chinese civil aviation delegation returned here by air today after friendly visits to britain, denmark, sweden, norway, the netherlands and france. leader of the delegation is wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned wang hai-ting, wang shih-yen, wang pen-tso and chang jui-ai.

present were heads and members of diplomatic missions of denmark, norway, the netherlands, sweden, britain and france to china.

CHINA AND CONGO

Li Hsien-nien, Chen Jen-hung Meet Delegation of Public Health from People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chen jen-hung, a leading member of the ministry of public health, this evening met with dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs of the people's republic of the congo,

and the congolese delegation of public health he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wen yeh-chan, liu mei-ting and chu chao.

abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Cyprus National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china today sent a message to president makarios of the republic of cyprus, warmly congratulating the national day of the republic of cyprus. the message reads as follows:

his beatitude archbishop makarios,
president of the republic of cyprus

nicosia

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of cyprus, we wish to extend warm congratulations to your beatitude and the government and people of cyprus on behalf of the government and people of china.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations between our two countries grow stronger and develop continuously.

may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 30, 1972

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Belgian, Kuwait, Mexican, Ghanaian Ambassadors to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei this evening met with belgium's first ambassador to china jacques groothaert and his wife, kuwait's first ambassador to china abdoul hamed abdoul-razzaq soud a-buaijan and his wife, mexico's first ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch and his wife, and ghana's new ambassador to china richard maximillian akwei and his wife on separate occasions.

present on the occasions were chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry wang tung, hsu han-ping, chou chueh, wen yeh-chan, tang wen-sheng, lo hsu, chang chen and huang chih-liang.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

chinese ambassador to ghana ko hua presented his credentials yesterday morning to colonel ignatius kuti acheampong, head of state and chairman of the national redemption council of the republic of ghana, according to a report from accra.

after the presentation, chairman acheampong had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were minister of foreign affairs major general n.a. aferi, secretary to the national redemption council n.a. quao, chief of the state protocol major evans kwami, principal secretary to the foreign ministry kwaku baprui asante, director of the protocol of the foreign ministry winfred asare brown and other government officials.

counsellor wei yung-ching and second secretary wang wan-hui of the chinese embassy in ghana were also present.

ambassador ko hua arrived in accra on september 19. he called on minister of foreign affairs major general aferi on september 25.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Guinean National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, and lansana beavogui, prime minister of the republic of guinea, warmly congratulating them on the 14th anniversary of the founding of the republic of guinea. the full text of the message reads as follows:

his excellency ahmed sekou toure,
president of the republic of guinea,
his excellency lansana beavogui,
prime minister of the republic of guinea,

conakry

on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the republic of guinea, we extend warm congratulations to your excellencies and the government and people of guinea on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under the leadership of his excellency president sekou toure, the guinean government and people have smashed the imperialist plots of subversion, defeated the armed invasion of mercenaries and won great victories in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. they have achieved marked successes in developing their national economy and culture. in international affairs, defying brute force and upholding justice, they have actively supported other afro-asian peoples in their struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and winning the praise and admiration of the peoples of the world. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you new and still greater successes in all fields.

the chinese people dearly cherish the profound friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples forged in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. they will, as always, make unremitting efforts to continuously consolidate and develop the militant friendship between our two peoples and their unity against imperialism.

may the friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples remain evergreen exclamation

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic
of china

peking, october 1, 1972

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 30, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, left here for home by special plane at 09:30 this morning after concluding his visit to the people's republic of china.

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira and chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido and others who had accompanied the prime minister on his visit to china left for home by the same plane.

they were seen off at the airport by premier chou en-lai and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chang chun-chiao, as well as 6,000 people from various circles in shanghai.

the national flag of the people's republic of china and the national flag of japan fluttered over hungchiao airport today. prime minister kakuei tanaka, foreign minister masayoshi ohira and chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, accompanied by chou en-lai and chang chun-chiao, went round to bid farewell to the well-wishers who sang and danced and shouted slogans to hail the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan and express their wish that the great friendship between the peoples of the two countries would constantly grow. the japanese prime minister and other guests repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of public security

yu sang, and leading members of departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, chang hsiang-shan, yang teh-chung, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun and wang chen, who had accompanied prime minister kakuei tanaka and his party on their visit to shanghai; and

ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members and representatives of shanghai municipal departments concerned chin tsu-min, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, wu chan-kuei, shen yuan-chun, li pin-shan, yeh chang-ming, yeh kuo-ping, ku hsiu-lien, hsu hsiao-mei, wang chia-mao, wang hsi-cheng, chiao ya-kuo, chen wang-tao, tsai tsui-ang, chen chih, wang yu, chia yi-pin, mao hui-fang, li ming-chiang, tung hsiang-ling, li ping-shu, sang hu, chen chung-wei and juan kuo-ting.

on hand were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

premier chou en-lai received a message of thanks this morning sent by japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka from his plane on way home. the message reads as follows:

your excellency premier chou en-lai:

i would like to express my heartfelt thanks to your excellency premier chou en-lai, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for the cordial, friendly and very sincere hospitality accorded me and my party during my visit to the people's republic of china. the tremendous success of my visit to china and the opening of the broad road of the normalization of relations between japan and china are results of the consideration shown by your excellency and the chinese government. i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to heartily wish your excellency a good health and your country prosperity.

kakuei tanaka
prime minister of japan

september 30, 1972

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Visit Kenya

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 30, 1972)

a
chinese table tennis team with chao chih-ching as leader and kuo shih-kung as deputy leader arrived in nairobi yesterday afternoon on a friendly visit to kenya, according to a report from nairobi.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese team were president kasioka and vice-president d. parkash of the kenyan table tennis association and other friends and sportsmen in kenyan table tennis circles.

charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in kenya, wei pao-shan was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

prince
souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, sent a message on september 29 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads as follows:

his excellency mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

i have the honour to extend, on behalf of the lao people and the lao patriotic front and in my own name, to your excellencies and through your excellencies to the glorious communist party of china, the heroic chinese people and the

government of the people's republic of china our hearty, fraternal and warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

in the past 23 years, the chinese people under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung have continuously brought into play their glorious revolutionary tradition, their will to attain national prosperity and strength through self-reliance and their spirit of hard struggle, undergone many tests and overcome many difficulties, thus attaining brilliant achievements in their socialist construction and in their struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the people's republic of china has become a strong socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced culture, science and technology; the material and cultural life of its people has been improved daily; and the international position of the people's republic of china has been mounting constantly.

the lao people and the lao patriotic front are exceedingly glad over the tremendous and splendid victories of the fraternal chinese people and take them as their own. these victories are a vigorous encouragement to the lao people's cause of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its valets and for the building of an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous laos, the lao people have consistently obtained enthusiastic support and tremendous assistance from the communist party of china, the chinese government and the brotherly chinese people. i wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere and profound thanks to chairman mao, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the brotherly chinese people for their precious support and assistance.

may the chinese people armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought win new and bigger victories in their great socialist construction.

may the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries be consolidated with each passing day and developed.

prince souphanouvong
chairman of the central committee
of the lao patriotic front

sam neua, september 29, 1972

Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wang Hung-wen and Keng Piao Meet Delegation from Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this morning at the working people's palace of culture met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions with khamma phomkong, general secretary of the federation as the leader and phomma, secretary of the trade union of a construction department of sam neua province, as the deputy leader.

present on the occasion were yang chun-fu, ni chih-fu and liu hsi-chang, members of the c.p.c. central committee; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned kang ke-ching, shen chien, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang and chang chi-ming.

NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION FOR FOREIGNERS

Peking National Day Reception for Foreign Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

in warm celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a grand reception in the great hall of the people here this evening in honour of friends from friendly organizations and cultural, art, sports and trade circles of various countries and well-known personages.

attending the reception were chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, nieh jung-chen, vice-premier of the state council, hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and leading members of departments concerned liao cheng-chih, wang kuo-chuan, pai hsiang-kuo, wang meng and yu chan.

foreign friends attending the reception included:

the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by veiz, lelo, chairman of the commission;

the albanian national men's and women's basketball teams led by besim fagu, member of the general council of the albanian physical culture and sports federation;

the romanian junior table tennis delegation led by paneth farkas, permanent director of the romanian table tennis association;

the italian industrial exhibition group with pasquale jemma as its head and rossetto gabriele as its deputy head;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association;

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau;

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office;

charles ronald howell, vice-chairman of the new zealand-china society;

new zealand friend in peking rewi alley;

joseph smallwood, former premier of newfoundland of canada;

internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens;

french film worker marceline loridan; and

friendly american personages: frances roots hadden and her husband richard m. hadden, professor owen lattimore and his assistant mrs. fujiko isono, noted ear specialist samuel rosen and his wife, associate professor of public health victor william sidel and his wife, and attorney martin popper and his wife.

diplomatic envoys of albania, romania and italy to china were also present.

the hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship among the people of china and other countries. in his toast, wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, extended a warm welcome and hearty thanks to friends from various countries present at the national day reception. hosts

and guests chatted and drank toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the friendly contacts, unity and friendship of the chinese people and the people of various countries.

also present were:

ma chun-ku, ou tang-liang, shih liang, chao chung-yao and hu chueh-wen, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

sun hsiao-tsun, chou pei-yuan, chao pu-chu, hou teh-pang, wen chia-szu and hsu po-hsin, members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations, including shen chien, chen shu-fu, hsieh hua, liu shao-wen, chang wen-chin, chang hsiang-shan, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, ting hsi-lin, yang chi, ting hsueh-sung, chou chiu-yeh, liu hsi-wen, li hsi-fu, yu li-chun, chang yu-lin, ching pu-chun and yang kung-su.

Peking National Day Reception in Honor of Foreign Comrades from Fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china gave a national day reception in the great hall of the people here this evening in honour of comrades from various fraternal marxist-leninist parties and organizations and other foreign friends now in peking.

among the guests at the reception were:

thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the party's central committee;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the party's central committee;

the delegation of the korean democratic women's union led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the union;

the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions with khamma phomkong, secretary of the federation, as its leader and phomma, secretary of the trade union of a construction department of sam neua province, as its deputy leader; and

american friends frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler and pat adler.

attending were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen, li fu-chun, teng ying-chao, tsao yi-ou, keng piao, yu sang, yang chun-fu, ni chih-fu and liu hsi-chang, members of the c.p.c. central committee; and chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity. amid enthusiastic applause and the strains of music, comrades-in-arms from various countries entered the hall in the company of comrades yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, li fu-chun, teng ying-chao, tsao yi-ou and keng piao. the chinese comrades and their comrades-in-arms from various countries conversed amicably and drank toasts to the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, to the strengthening of the militant unity of the various fraternal marxist-leninist parties and organizations and to new victories in the struggles of the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and the oppressed nations of the world.

also present were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and other departments concerned, including kang ke-ching, wang liang-en, che chih-ying, cheng ping-nien, huang ching-hsi, jen yun-chung, feng hsuan, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, cheng chang-an, wu pao-hua, yang kun, liu chien-kung, wang yi, miao hai-ling, hsu chien-sheng, yang yu-heng, liu hung-hsien, chang shang-ming, chuang tao, ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, chu ta-cheng and chao lan-hsiang.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Nigerian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china sent a message today to general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, warmly

congratulating the national day of the federal republic of nigeria. the message reads as follows:

his excellency general yakubu gowon,
head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria

lagos

on the occasion of the national day of the federal republic of nigeria, we extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the nigerian government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

we are glad to see that, under your excellency's leadership, the nigerian government and people have scored continuous successes in the cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and building their country and that the friendship and cooperation between china and nigeria have been daily developing since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries last year.

may the nigerian government and people win new and still greater victories on the road of national independence. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nigeria and the friendship between our two peoples grow stronger and develop continuously.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, september 30, 1972

Nigerian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

nigerian ambassador to china muhammed aminu sanusi and mrs. sanusi gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 12th anniversary of the independence of the federal republic of nigeria.

among those attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, sha feng, minister of

agriculture and forestry, and hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

ambassador sanusi and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and nigeria.

in his speech, ambassador sanusi said: nigeria and china have both enjoyed a good record of cordial relationship starting long before the establishment of diplomatic relations. in defiance of the barriers deliberately placed between us by the imperialists in their re-action against afro-asian solidarity, the nigerian and chinese peoples engaged in fruitful activities through exchanges of visits and promotion of trade.

he said: the present nigerian government under the leadership of his excellency general yakubu gowon, arrived at the final decision to establish full diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china. today, the relations between our two countries are excellent because they have been established on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty and on the principle of equality of both countries.

the ambassador stated: we in nigeria are fully aware that political independence has little meaning without economic independence. we are also aware that both political and economic independence are not sufficient guarantee for any nation sited on a continent plagued by racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. we are therefore resolved to spending the last atom of our strength and resources in the continued fight against these evils until the whole continent of africa is relieved of these inhuman practices. we therefore acknowledge and welcome the effort and support of the chinese people and their government in these struggles.

he added: the nigerian people and government will remain totally opposed to any attempt aimed at condoning zionist expansionism on the african continent. israel should withdraw from all the areas it has occupied since 1967. we support the aspiration of the people of indo-china for a complete freedom to determine their political future without external interference.

foreign minister chi peng-fei then spoke. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended warm congratulations to the nigerian government and people.

he said: under the leadership of his excellency general yakubu gowon, head of state of nigeria, the industrious and valiant nigerian people have devoted themselves to

the just cause of consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy, and achieved continuous successes. in international affairs, the nigerian government pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and the barbarous racial discrimination, and supports the just struggles of the african, arab and indochinese peoples, thus making positive efforts for the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people heartily wish the nigerian government and people new successes on their road of advance.

the chinese foreign minister pointed out: the situation in africa is becoming increasingly fine. the great african people, who are united ever more closely and awakening daily, have steadily won and will continue to win great victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination, and big-power hegemonism and power politics. china and the african countries are all developing countries and we all belong to the third world. the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with and firmly support the african countries and people in their just struggle.

he went on: there has all along existed a profound friendship between the peoples of china and nigeria. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and nigeria in february last year, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have made good progress. we are convinced that, through the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nigeria based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will surely be consolidated and strengthened continuously.

attending the reception were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, chang hsien-yueh, tien wei-hsin, chou jen-chieh, hsueh shao-ching, tu hsing-yuan, tsao lu, pan yu-hung, shih yi-chih, tsou tung, jen chuan-sheng, hsieh hua, ting hsi-lin, chao cheng-hung, chang cheng-teh, ku wen-hua, fang kao, jen pu-chai, wu yin-hsien, chou jung-kuo, wang shih-yen, ho kung-kai and han hsu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Sweden and Finland

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

a chinese men's volleyball team left here by air today for a friendly visit to sweden and finland. leader of the team is lu tao, and deputy leader is chang hsing.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chang chih-hua1 and kuo lei. also present were veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, and anders hansson, cultural attache of the swedish embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party, Government Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
communist party of china

comrade tung pi-wu
acting chairman
people's republic of china

comrade chu teh
chairman of the standing committee
national people's congress
people's republic of china

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council
people's republic of china

peking

we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people, extend warmest congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china marked a radical turn in the history of china and were a great international event which broke the biggest link of the imperialist colonial system and powerfully inspired the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in asia and the world.

the industrious and gallant chinese people under the wise leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung have registered brilliant successes in the revolution and construction and built a mighty socialist power on the vast land of china.

in recent years, the chinese people have further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidated the class position of the revolution and effected a new upsurge in the socialist construction through the triumphant great proletarian cultural revolution.

the chinese people are now waging a vigorous struggle for carrying out the militant tasks put forth at the 2nd plenary meeting of the 9th central committee in accordance with the line of the 9th congress of the communist party of china and successfully fulfilling the 4th five-year plan.

the people's republic of china is growing and strengthening with each passing day as a powerful anti-imperialist force imposingly standing in asia and her international position and prestige are rising high as never before.

the korean people always sincerely rejoice over all the successes of the fraternal chinese people as over their own and warmly hail them.

we are very pleased with the fact that the relations of militant friendship, solidarity and mutual cooperation sealed in blood between the peoples of korea and china in the flames of the protracted arduous revolutionary struggles

against japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism, the common enemies, are developing excellently with each passing day in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

the korean people will in future, too, continue to make all efforts to strengthen and develop the relations of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between the two parties of korea and china and the peoples of the two countries and always fight firmly joining hands with them on the front of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle.

we heartily hope the fraternal chinese people will register greater success in the struggle for further strengthening the general might of the people's republic of china by displaying high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness.

kim il sung
general secretary of the central committee
workers' party of korea
premier of the cabinet
democratic people's republic of korea

choi yong kun
president of the presidium
supreme people's assembly
democratic people's republic of korea

pyongyang, september 30, 1972

Pyongyang Meeting Warmly Welcomes Chinese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1972)

pyongyang youth and students held a meeting here today to warmly welcome the chinese youth delegation led by liang chin-tang.

kim si hak, chairman, and li hwa jong, vice-chairman, of the league of socialist working youth of korea and kang ui dok, chairman of the l.s.w.y.k. pyongyang municipal committee attended the meeting.

chang hsu-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, also attended the meeting on invitation.

chairman kang ui dok and head of the chinese youth delegation liang chin-tang addressed the meeting.

in his speech kang ui dok, first of all extended warm welcome to the chinese youth delegation in the name of all members of the l.s.w.y.k. pyongyang municipal committee and the pyongyang youth and students.

he said, "under the wise leadership of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the great chinese people and youth, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have courageously surmounted numerous obstacles and difficulties and succeeded in building their backward country into a prosperous and powerful socialist motherland."

referring to the joint statement of the governments of the people's republic of china and japan, he said, "the korean people consider the end of long hostility and the restoration of relations between china and japan, our two neighbouring countries, as a very good matter, and express their warm congratulations on this."

he noted, "the u.s. imperialist aggressors should not hang on in south korea. they should immediately and unconditionally withdraw from south korea all their lethal weapons and aggressor troops."

he said, "the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples and youth are founded and nurtured personally by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and are unbreakable."

"our people and youth will in the future, as in the past, make every effort to further strengthen and develop the militant friendship and unity with the chinese people and youth who are our close and reliable comrades-in-arms and brothers."

in his speech liang chin-tang expressed sincere thanks to the korean people and youth for their warm hospitality accorded to the chinese youth delegation."

he said, "the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, have waged protracted and heroic struggles for independence and liberation of their fatherland and won great victories. since the victory of the fatherland liberation war, the korean people, relying on their own efforts and working hard, have energetically launched the chollima movement and scored splendid victories on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction."

he said, "the joint statement issued by north and south korea has affirmed the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland put forward by the great leader of the korean people comrade premier kim il sung and opened the door wide for the contact between the north and south, thus bringing about a good start for the cause of the independent and

peaceful reunification of korea. the recent full-dress talks between the north and south korean red cross societies are the result of the unremitting efforts made by the entire korean people for their sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

he pointed out, "the question of the reunification of korea must be settled by the korean people themselves without interference from outside forces. the continued presence of u.s. troops in south korea constitutes a serious obstacle to the independence and peaceful reunification of korea. the united nations should declare that the u.s. troops in south korea have no right to use the u.n. flag, and should stop the activities of 'the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' so as to proceed to have foreign troops withdrawn from south korea."

he said, "the youth of china highly value the blood-cemented fraternal friendship between the korean people and youth. during the protracted struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the heroic sons and daughters of our two countries have shed blood together. our friendship develops in the common struggle and was founded on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is able to stand any test and is unbreakable."

at the meeting, chairman kim si hak presented liang chin-tang, head of the chinese delegation with a silk banner bearing these words: "long live the unbreakable and militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the youth of korea and china exclamation" liang chin-tang also presented to kim si hak an silk banner inscribed with "the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the youth of china and korea will remain ever green exclamation"

the meeting ended amidst warm applause. a korean film was shown after the meeting.

Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wang Hung-wen, Keng Piao Meet Korean Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the c.p.c. international liaison department, this morning met the delegation of the korean democratic women's union led by li jong sun, member of the executve committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee

of the union, at the working people's palace of culture. they had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

present on the occasion were yang chun-fu, ni chih-fu and liu hsi-chang, c.p.c. central committee members; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned kang ke-ching, shen chien, qu tang-liang, mao pao-chung and fang chiung.

Chinese National Football Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 30, 1972)

the chinese national football delegation with chao hsi-wu as leader and chen chia-liang as deputy leader left here for home today by train after a friendly visit to korea.

it was warmly seen off at the station by kim ki hak, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee and leading members of departments concerned as well as football players.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy was also present.

during its stay in korea, the delegation visited pyongyang, sariwon, hamhung and wonsan. it had seven friendly matches with the korean "4.25", "2.8" and aprok river football teams, which were warmly applauded by the spectators. through the contests the players of the two countries learned from each other, further raised their skill and enhanced friendship.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Party, State Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n., and pham van dong, premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh,

chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, most warmly greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the full text of the message reads as follows:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,
comrade tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,
comrade chu-teh,
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,
comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and in our own name, we extend to you and, through you, to the chinese communist party, the national people's congress and government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people our warmest greetings.

over the past twentythree years, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people, by unceasingly developing the spirit of self-reliance and of hard struggle, have repeatedly won big successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. these successes have turned the old, poor and backward china into the new socialist china with a comprehensive and modern industry, an all sidedly developing agriculture, a mighty national defence and an advanced culture, science and technology. with her quick growth in all fields, the people's republic of china has, in a relatively short period of time, become a big socialist power, making great contributions to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces throughout the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. the role and position of the people's republic of china have risen with every passing day on the international arena.

the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at these splendid successes of the fraternal chinese people and sincerely wish them many new and still greater successes in carrying out the 4th five-year plan for the development of the national economy as well as in the whole socialist construction in china.

in the storm of protracted revolutionary struggle, the peoples of our two countries have shared weal and woe with and constantly encouraged and supported each other, thus building a close friendship of "both comrades and brothers".

in the past resistance war against the french colonialists as well as in the current struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation and in their socialist construction the vietnamese people have constantly enjoyed vigorous and devoted support and the great and effective assistance from the party, government and people of china. recently, in face of the extremely serious war escalation of the u.s. imperialists in both zones of viet nam, the chinese government has taken measures to increase the assistance to the vietnamese people and reaffirmed that in whatever circumstances, the chinese people will continue to make all-out efforts to assist the vietnamese people in their resistance till complete victory.

on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam, we take this opportunity to extend to esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party, the national people's congress and government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people our sincere and profound thanks for that extremely precious support and assistance.

following the teachings of our venerated president ho chi minh and discharging their glorious national duty and internationalist obligation, the vietnamese people are determined to persist in and step up the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts till complete victory and are resolved to make all-out efforts to make the fraternal friendship and unshakable militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples last for ever.

ton duc thang
president of the democratic republic of viet nam
le duan
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party
truong chinh
chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam
pham van dong
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi, september 30, 1972

China's National Day Celebrated in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 30, 1972)

leading members of the viet nam-china friendship association had a happy gathering here yesterday evening with members of the chinese embassy here and chinese engineers and technicians working in viet nam to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among those present at the gathering on the vietnamese side were hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; pham ngoc thuan, chairman of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade; trinh ngoc diet, vice-minister of communication and transport; nguyen xuan duoc, deputy head of the foreign affairs office of the ministry of national defence; and hoang tuan, secretary-general of the viet nam-china friendship association.

present also were wang yu-ping, ambassador, chiu li-hsing, counsellor, and chang hsiu-shan, military attache, of the chinese embassy here, lien tien-chun, economic representative of the people's republic of china in viet nam, and representatives of chinese engineers and technicians.

comrade hoang quoc viet made a speech at the gathering. he warmly greeted the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and congratulated the fraternal chinese people on their achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao. he thanked the chinese communist party and the government and people of china for their support and assistance to the vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said that the vietnamese people are determined to resist the u.s. aggressors till complete victory.

in the past 23 years, enhancing the tradition of staunch struggle of the entire nation and with the spirit of self-reliance and overcoming all difficulties, the brotherly chinese people have quickly built the old, poor and backward china into a prosperous socialist country with an advanced science and technology, and have recorded leaping progress in the field of atomic weapons and space exploration.

the restoration of the legal rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization by

an overwhelming majority of votes was a splendid victory of the persistent struggle of the chinese people and the world's people.

the people, the national front for liberation and the p.r.g. of the republic of south viet nam are very elated at the great successes recorded by the brotherly chinese people and consider them an important contribution to the struggle of the world's people against u.s.-led colonialism and imperialism, for independence, democracy, peace and social progress. we sincerely wish the chinese people more and still greater successes in the building of a powerful china.

in their struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed active and strong support and tremendous, precious and effective assistance from the communist party, the government, the national people's congress and the fraternal people of china.

on this occasion, we wish to express our sincere and deep gratitude to esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the communist party, the government, the national people's congress and the people of china for their lofty support and assistance.

with the impetus of their victories, the south vietnamese people, together with the kith and kin compatriots in the north and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal cambodian and lao peoples, are determined to persist in and step up their struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation till total victory.

may the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and china last for ever.

in his speech ambassador wang yu-ping warmly greeted the vietnamese people's tremendous victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said that the vietnamese people's struggle has greatly encouraged the people throughout the world. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are not reconciled to their defeat and are waging a desperate struggle. but they can never prevent the victorious advance of the vietnamese people.

he said that the chinese and vietnamese peoples will remain united, fight together and be victorious together.

at the warm and friendly gathering, the vietnamese and chinese comrades-in-arms repeatedly proposed toasts to the continuous consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two peoples.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

nguyen
huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on september 29 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

his excellency acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china,

his excellency chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

his excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 23rd national day of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the people, the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. and in our own name, we wish to extend to your excellencies and, through your excellencies, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the brotherly chinese people our warmest greetings.

the founding of the people's republic of china 23 years ago marked a great victory of the chinese people who, by their hard and valiant struggle under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, defeated the brutal japanese fascists and toppled the rule of the chiang kai-shek reactionary clique supported by the u.s. imperialists. this was

a great historic event which ushered in a new era for the heroic chinese people, and a political event of international significance.

lawyer nguyen huu tho
president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

huynh tan phat
president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

south viet nam, september 29, 1972

Chinese Foreign Minister Expresses Firm Support for September 11 Statement of PRG of RSVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, today sent a letter to nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, expressing firm support of the chinese government and people for the solemn stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam expounded in its september statement. this is a reply to foreign minister nguyen thi binh's letter of september 15 which enclosed the statement issued on september 11 by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the ending of the u.s. war of aggression and the restoration of peace in viet nam.

foreign minister nguyen thi binh in her letter to foreign minister chi peng-fei says: "i have the honour to extend to you the warmest salutation and enclose herewith an important statement on the ending of the u.s. war of aggression and the restoration of peace in viet nam issued on september 11 by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

"in this very important stage of our resistance against u.s. aggression, we wish that your government will energetically declare in favour of the present statement, so as to show once again your firm support for the struggle of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression, particularly for our seven-point peace proposal of july 1, 1971, the two points of which have been elaborated, and the new statement has once again stressed the two principal requirements.

"i wish to take this opportunity to express the sincere thanks of the provisional revolutionary government and the people of south viet nam for the precious support given by the government of the people's republic of china for our just struggle and wish that under the present circumstances, this support will be further strengthened."

in his letter of reply to foreign minister nguyen thi binh's letter, foreign minister chi peng-fei says: "i am glad to receive the letter of your excelleney minister dated september 15, 1972 and the enclosed statement of september 11, 1972 of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, i declare in all seriousness our resolute support for the solemn stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam as expressed in the september 11, 1972 statement.

"i would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm to your excellency minister that to support the struggle of the people of viet nam and other countries in indochina against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a bounden internationalist obligation of the chinese people. so long as the u.s. war of aggression continues, the people of our country will do our utmost to support the just struggle of the vietnamese people and the people of other indochinese countries until a complete victory is won."

CHINA AND SYRIA

New Ambassador of Syrian Arab Republic to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

jabr al-atrache, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the syrian arab republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves Peking for UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the general assembly of the united nations, left peking by special plane early this morning for paris on his way to new york.

leaving by the same plane were the delegation's advisers and staff: ting yuan-hung, yang hu-shan, cheng yuan-hsing, chang han-chih, ma chieh-hsien, li pao-cheng, shen jo-yun, lo hsu, chang hsi-hsien, ni hua-ming and chang yun-yi.

accompanying the delegation were peng ti and chien hsing, correspondents for the hsinhua news agency.

they were seen off at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the military commission yeh chien-ying, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan; assistant foreign ministers chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung; minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi; minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo; leading members of departments concerned wu heng, kuang jen-nung, yang teh-chung, ting kuo-yu, li ching-chuan, miao hai-ling, tai cheng-yuan, yang chi, lin chia-mei, an chih-yuan, wang tung, han hsu, chen teh-ho, hsu han-ping, kung pu-sheng, wang ming-hsiu, chang ying, ling ching, chai yin-tang, kao liang, liu chien and chang jui-ai; and family members of those on the delegation.

present at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

CHINA AND US

US Attorney Martin Popper Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

u.s. attorney martin popper and his wife arrived here from nanking by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations yueh tai-heng, hsu chung-ching and chang yao-min.

the american guests came to china on september 11 for a visit at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. they have visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, chengchow, linhsien county, shanghai, suchou and nanking.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice President Chona of Zambia Stops Over at Shanghai on Route Home from Korea

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 30, 1972)

m. m. chona, vice-president of zambia, mrs. chona and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading arrived here by plane today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. after a brief stop-over, they left for home by air this evening.

they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, including feng kuo-chu and tung chang-yun.

zambian ambassador to china j. k. chivunga and his wife were also present at the airport to see the mission off.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished zambian guests.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 13, 1972 No. 5235

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* NATIONAL *
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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Production in Peking Hits An All-Time High

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Peking dated September 29, 1972) The working class of Peking penetratingly carries out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and quickens its pace in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. It has scored new results in production since the beginning of this year. Industrial production throughout the municipality from January to August attained a record level topping that in the corresponding period in any of the past years; the level of production in the first half of September again surpassed that in the corresponding period of August.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the industrial front in Peking went through a tremendous change and the broad masses of workers and staff continuously raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution. The value of the municipality's total industrial output in 1971 was 160 percent greater than that in 1965, a record year before the great cultural revolution. In the first eight months of this year, the municipality overfulfilled the state's output plans regarding such staple products as steel, electricity, coke, fuel oil, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, forging and pressing equipment, walking tractor, semi-conductor radios, cotton yarn and cloth, knitwear, and plastic ware. The annual plans for the production of products such as air compressors, optical instruments, and formaldehyde have already been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Many products are improved in quality. While strenuous efforts are made to develop production, comparatively good results are scored in the economical use of raw and semi-finished materials and fuels. The comparable production cost from January to July worked out

by the municipality's eight industrial bureaus dropped by 3.9 percent as against that in the corresponding period of last year, and the total volume of profit increased by 18 percent.

Since the beginning of this year, Party organizations at all levels on the industrial front in Peking have penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line and organized the cadres and the broad masses to read seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to criticize the revisionist line peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their consciousness of line struggle. Urged by line education, some units including Nank'ou Rolling Stock Plant, Peking Hsinhua Printing House, and "February 7" Rolling Stock Plant, have their production developing steadily. In the first eight months, Peking General Knitting Mill already fulfilled its annual production plan by 73 percent, with the quality of its products improved in a remarkable degree. The production level of Nank'ou Rolling Stock Plant from January to August rose by 20 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Taking line struggle as the key link, the Capital's industrial front has further strengthened enterprise management during the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. The 40 factories directly under the municipal bureau of machine building actively bring their offices, workshops and workers' groups and squads into play, universally improve the organs commanding production and the systems governing technical management, and organize the broad masses of young workers to learn techniques and to practice basic skills strenuously. Adopting the method of combining the masses with the technical personnel, the factories carry out quality inspection and equipment inspection for one another. In the first eight months of this year, the production surpassed that in the corresponding period of last year, and yet the whole bureau had the rate of equipment in good condition raised by 25 percent, and the quality of products improved generally.

Since the beginning of this year, various industrial bureaus, factories and mines have taken the implementation of the Party's policies as an important part of the content of line education. They conscientiously implement the Party's policies toward cadres and intellectuals and the policy of struggle against the enemy, correctly distinguish between the two qualitatively different contradictions, and pay attention to bringing the role of cadres, technicians, and workers, old and new, into play.

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Shanghai's Industrial and Communications Fronts Make New Achievements in Quality and Output

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated September 29, 1972) Shanghai's industrial and communications fronts penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line, conscientiously make a success of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, and make efforts to grasp revolution and promote production, thus going on making new achievements in fine quality, high output, more varieties and low loss and consumption.

By the end of August of this year, the municipality had overfulfilled the state plans of power generation and of more than 50 staple industrial products including steel, rolled steel, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, tires, power-generating equipment, transformers, air-blowers, lathes, forging and pressing equipment, automobiles, bearings, polycrystalline silicon, electron tubes, cement, bicycles, wrist watches, lamp bulbs, photo sensitive film, cameras, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and printed cloth for the first eight months of the year. The annual state plan for such products as fishing vessels, road-rollers and non-ferrous metals were fulfilled four months ahead of schedule. Most of the products had their output surpassing that in the corresponding period of last year and were of better quality, and the loss and consumption of raw and semi-finished materials and electricity dropped. The land and water transport capacity and the cargo handling capacity also hit an all-time high.

Fighting vigorously through day and night beside the smelting furnace and the rolling mill, the iron and steel workers, the cadres and the technicians of Shanghai have, during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, conscientiously studied Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further raising their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. They work with all-out efforts to make a success of production, winning one victory after another.

From January to August this year, the value of total output of the iron and steel industrial systems in the municipality and the output of various kinds of staple products surpassed the highest level ever recorded in the corresponding period of any past year. The daily output of steel in the first half of September was 20 percent greater than that in the first eight months of the year. The No. 1 and No. 12 workshops of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 fulfilled their annual state plans by more than 100 days ahead of schedule.

The revolutionary spirit of the iron and steel workers has set an example for various other trades. After going through the movement to criticize criticism and rectify the style of work, various industrial departments and factories in Shanghai become more conscious in handling the dialectical relations between greater, faster, better and more economical results. They arouse and rely on the masses to surmount the interference from the "Left" and

the Right and concretely strengthen enterprise management, scoring remarkable results in this concern. There are close to 10,000 productive squads and groups under the weaving industrial organizations in Shanghai. Since the beginning of this year, they have conscientiously strengthened their building, introduced experience of the advanced units among themselves, improved the system governing posts and responsibilities and other systems, and organically combined technical management with management by the masses, thus universally raising the level of enterprise management.

Because various lines of trade pay attention to strictly practicing economy and reducing the loss and consumption of raw and semi-finished materials, the whole municipality has since the beginning of this year saved 290,000 tons of coal, 250 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, more than 35,000 tons of metal, and 100,000 cubic meters of timber. After stock taking, the municipality has made rational use of overstocked supplies worth more than 200 million yuan.

Since the beginning of this year, Shanghai's industrial and communications organizations have continuously made new achievements in developing new techniques, introducing new technological processes, turning out new products and raw and semi-finished materials. The No. 2 converter workshop of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 3 took only some 80 days to rebuild a side-blown converter into a pure-oxygen top-blown converter, thereby raising steel output by a big margin.

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electric Supply Develops Rapidly in Rural Areas Irrigated by Yellow River in Ninghsia

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Yinch'uan dated September 28, 1972) In Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, 90 percent of the production brigades in the area irrigated by water conducted from the Yellow River have electricity. In the first half of this year, the volume of electricity used by the villages throughout this irrigated area increased by 300 percent as compared with that used in 1965. At present, the electrical workers are working in close cooperation with the Hui and the Han poor and lower-middle peasants to extend the power transmission lines to the last few of the production brigades.

Before the liberation, power generation in Ninghsia was in a very backward stage. There was only one 80-kilowatt power generator in Yinch'uan municipality and the vast rural areas did not have any electric supply. Now, this narrow plain measuring 700 li from north to south and more than 100 li from east to west is criss-crossed by power-transmission lines totalling more than 2,200 kilometers long. The poor and lower-middle peasants use powered threshers, flour grinders, rice hulling machines and fodder grinders instead of the clumsy and backward stone-grinders and stone-rollers. The commune members have electric lights at home and have put up loudspeakers connected with the rediffisuion network. Some production brigades have set up some small factories using electricity as the motive power.

Most of the farmland in this area irrigated by water conducted from the Yellow River in Ninghsia is irrigated by the natural flow of water. But hundreds of thousands of mow of land lying outside this irrigated area and above the level of the irrigational ditches are often attacked by drought, and the water accumulated in some of the low-lying fields in this irrigated area cannot be drained and the soil has high alkali content. With electric supply developed in the countryside, powered drainage and irrigation stations have been built one after another, so these plots of sandy fields and alkaline land can be transformed and utilized gradually.

At present, in this irrigated area, there have been built 179 powered drainage and irrigation stations, and an area of 750,000 mow of farmland is drained and irrigated by these stations, representing one-fifth of the total farm acreage. This provides favorable conditions for increasing agricultural production. Last year, 75 percent of the production brigades in this irrigated area had their per-mow output of grain surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production," and in 49 of these brigades per-mow output "crossed the Yangtze."

Rural electric supply in this irrigated area got started in 1958 under the guidance of the Party's three red banners. The Party and the government dispatched a group of electricians and a quantity of material and supplies from various other localities of the country to this area. Big hydroelectric stations and thermoelectric plants were built and high-tension transmission

lines laid, extending to the villages. But as a result of interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, electric supply developed slowly.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and staff members of the electrical department roundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and worked in close cooperation with the irrigated area and various neighboring hsien and municipalities and practiced the method of developing electric supply by combining the technical forces with the broad masses, thereby quickening the speed of construction. In T'aolo hsien on the east bank of the Yellow River, people of various nationalities, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and with the support of the electrical department, actively participated in the development of power generation. After working strenuously for sixth months and more, they set up a high-tension transmission wire measuring 64 kilometers long and distribution lines totalling more than 50 kilometers long, and built 4 powered pumping stations, initially changing the situation in which "the people stayed and worked on the bank of the Yellow River while the crops perished in drought."

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FRONTIER REGIONS

Fight in Unity To Build the Border Area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1972)

Ochina Banner in Kansu Province was formerly "a sparsely populated, barren land where as the wind blew the sand and stone flew about." Now, it has become a socialist new pastoral area with abundant water and grass and where people live in happiness and the horses are strong. The total number of various kinds of livestock such as cattle and sheep kept in pen in this banner is 2.9 times greater than that before the liberation. In the past five years, various communes and production teams have jointly sold to the state more than 1,140,000 catties of wool and animal hair of various kinds, more than 78,000 sheets of hides of various kinds and more than 26,000 draft animals and food animals, making new contributions toward building socialism.

Ochina Banner is situated in the northern border of our country. It lies on the western edge of the Pa-tan-chi-lin Desert. Before the liberation, during the time under the Kuomintang reactionary rule, the grassland in the whole banner was deserted and the number of animals bred dropped year after year. After the liberation, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities--illuminated by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policy toward minority nationalities--fought in unity and spiritedly built the grassland and developed production.

This banner used to be an arid area where rain was scarce and livestock breeding was at the mercy of heaven. To change this situation, the masses of various nationalities relied on the strength of the collective economy and built water conservation projects on a big scale. After a few years' arduous struggle, the whole banner built more than 20 sluices and close to 100 dams of different sizes and sank more than 400 wells, putting the more than 320,000 mow of grassland under irrigation. People also brought in from other localities sheep of fine strains to mate with the local sheep, thereby raising a fine breed which suited the local conditions and yielded much mutton, wool and milk. At present, animal husbandry in this banner is showing a scene of growing prosperity.

Ochina Banner formerly needed to be supplied with more than 4 million catties of food grain and fodder grain each year. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, while vigorously developing animal husbandry, people of various nationalities actively and rationally developed agricultural production according to local conditions.

Yaput'u production team in Su-fang-nao-erh commune is inhabited by the Han and the Mongolian people in compact communities. When the drive to develop agriculture began, the Mongolian herdsmen did not know how to till the land and sow seeds. The Han commune members who were technically versed in farming taught them by personal demonstration. Because its Mongolian and Han commune members were united as one and fought shoulder to shoulder, this

production team gained bumper harvests in both animal husbandry and agricultural production for five years running and became a standard-bearer in this banner in learning from Tachai. By 1969, after a few years' arduous struggle, people of various nationalities in Ochina Banner realized self-sufficiency in food grain and fodder grain.

As a result of the continuous development of the collective economy, various communes and brigades have accumulated large amounts of capital for their production. This banner has bought 98 powered machines such as automobiles, tractors, electric generators and diesel engines, more than 270 combine harvesters and other machine-drawn devices, and 257 machines and tools for agricultural and pastoral uses, such as the hand-operated waterwheel for feeding animals, thereby basically realizing mechanization in plowing, raking, seeding, lifting of water for irrigation, grinding of flour, and semi-mechanization in harvesting and threshing of crops, crushing of fodder, supply of water for big animals, and processing of leather.

Before the liberation, Ochina did not have even a smithy. By now, it has built factories dealing with the making and repair of machines for agricultural and pastoral use, power generation, and processing of grain, foodstuff and leather. In the past, Ochina Banner had poor communication facilities. At present, motor highways extend to the grassland in Ochina Banner and trucks carry the animal and native products to the cities and townships in other areas for sale and bring back means of production and livelihood for supply to the local people of various nationalities.

With socialist construction developing briskly, a deep change takes place in the life of the people of various nationalities in Ochina Banner. The difference in the conditions before and after the liberation in the family of Na-ke-mi-te, a Mongol commune member of "Anti-Revision" production team in "East Is Red" commune is a miniature of the change in life of the people of various nationalities in this banner. Before the liberation, his three elder brothers died of cold or hunger and his parents fell ill and, having no money to pay for medical treatment, died one after the other. When he was nine, he lived alone as a slave. After the liberation, he was emancipated and became his own master. Now he and his wife Tu-lu-ma-chia-pu labor in the production team and their children go to schools and the eldest of them has already been employed in work. The whole family has ample food and clothing and surplus money for buying a sewing machine, a radio and a bicycle.

Tremendous developments have also been registered in culture and education on the grassland of Ochina Banner. There was only one primary school in the past. Now there are 27 primary schools and one middle school. A great change has also taken place in the outlook of medical and health services. The banner has a central hospital, an epidemic prevention center, a medicine company, a pharmaceutical factory. Each commune has a health center. A cooperative medical service system has been set up universally in all production teams in the pastoral area. The level of physical health of the people of various nationalities rises continuously.

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FORESTRY

A Forest of Many Thousand Square Li

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1972)

Pine trees of various species grow everywhere on the mountains rolling from the Mutanchiang River in the west to the Ussuri River in the east. In the Mutanchiang Forest Zone which covers an area of more than 6,300 mow, the branches of the pine trees, swaying in the wind, look like rolling waves in a vast expanse of the sea.

In the forest which extends for many thousand li, the electric motors of the lumbering saws keep singing, the tractors which collect logs are rumbling, and countless small trains transporting timber and cars loaded with logs of the pine tree speed to and fro amid the high mountains. The former lumbering method of "sawing a tree by manual labor, carrying logs on the shoulder and transporting timber by draft animals" and today's scene give a striking contrast.

This forest zone has been exploited for 70 years. Before the liberation, as a result of the pillage by the reactionary rulers, the only lumbering areas which could still be exploited in the forest zone were on some steep slopes where good timber remained untouched and could hardly be gathered. In and after 1964, authorities of this forest area gradually realized mechanization and carried out mechanized lumbering throughout the year, and the quantity of timber obtained increased by a big margin. For this reason, overcoming the high mountains and steep slopes and making full use of the latent resources became a crucial problem in developing production.

In the midst of singing of songs of triumph during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of lumbermen were resolved to march toward the high mountains and steep slopes and to produce more timber for the motherland.

The slopes are steep. In the course of felling a tree, the sawyer has to kneel with one leg on the ground and, exercising his good skills and turning his body sideways, take control of the saw. In less than a minute, a big tree of a diameter of 70 to 80 centimeters will be cut down. "Fall on the lower side of the slope!" "Fall on the upper side of the slope!" Loud shouts would echo in the valley, and gigantic pine trees fall one after another.

How should timber be sent downhill? The tractor operators have thought of a method of gathering timber by "opening a slipway on the slope and installing a capstan on the mountain." Pulled with a steel cable by the capstan, a tractor climbs up the high and steep slope and draws downhill huge trunks of the pine trees which could be encircled by at least two men with linked arms. On the perilous peaks and precipitous cliffs, people set up aerial rope-ways for gathering timber. The pillars supporting the aerial rope-way look like big telegraph poles. Huge trunks of about 30 meters long

hanging from the rope-way fly across the skies above the forest. The lumbermen leisurely manipulate the ropes, making the trunks rise, fall, fly and turn about at their command.

To send the timber out of the forest on time, the railway workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, have carried out an experiment on transportation of timber on a slope of steep gradient. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article "On Practice," and innovated the safety device linking the locomotive with the carriage and used the propelling method instead of the traction method, thereby enabling the train to transport timber in safety on a slope of steep gradient. To quicken the turnover of train service, the lumbermen practiced the "method of marshaling carriages by manual labor." They pushed the empty cars together to the main route so the small locomotive could pull them away all at once, thus saving the time it takes to collect carriages from various branch railways.

The heroic locomotive operators persevere in drawing more carriages and running the trains on time. Trains loaded with timber speed like long dragons along railways on precipitous cliffs.

Conquest of the high mountains and steep slopes has not only brought about an increase in lumbering but also won time for the continual utilization of the forest.

In the Mutanchiang Forest Zone, the wintry landscape is nothing but snow and the wind is so cold that it may pierce one's bones. In summer, it is foggy and injurious insects are a menace to man. People described this situation thus: "Small insects bite in the morning, mosquitoes sting in the evening, and big gnats are plenty at noon."

In these difficult environments, the broad masses of lumbermen displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and went on setting records of high yields. This year, the lumbermen of this forest zone broke the record of timber output in the first quarter, and overfulfilled the productive tasks for the first half of the year seven days ahead of schedule, and timber output was 11.8 percent greater than that in the corresponding period of last year.

The forest is the base of operations of lumbering. The lumbermen in Mutanchiang Forest Zone have abandoned the practice of felling all trees irrespective of age and size, which meant destroying the forest resources. They made strenuous efforts to find a new method of cultivating the forest. They made elaborate designs regarding the kind of trees to be felled, how the trees should be felled and how other trees should be preserved. In felling trees and gathering timber, the sawyers and the tractor operators take great pains to avoid wounding the saplings even if they have to do more work. In the past two decades, the forests where trees had been felled still had green trees. In some of these timberlands, the growth rate doubles as against the time before the trees were felled, and the cycle of felling of trees is

shortened. The trees in a timberland managed by the forestry bureau have been felled 1.9 times on the average, and yet reserves of timber has not decreased.

To increase the forest resources, the lumbermen vigorously cultivate man-made forests. Before the liberation, because trees were felled at random, large areas on the mountains became barren land, loss of water and soil was serious, and many peaks showed bare rocks. Displaying the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, they carried soil and water up the mountains and grew trees there. Now, seen in the distance, the man-made forests are luxuriant and the trees are of uniform height. When one comes near the forest, one will see that the trees have similar branches, leaves and tops, and their trunks are of the same size. In the past few years, the lumbermen successfully adopted the new method of "bringing big saplings up the mountain": The saplings pass their early days in the breeding beds and are transplanted on the mountain when they have grown up to more than one meter in height. The big saplings have greater vitality and resist natural disasters and diseases better, and their survival rate is over 90 percent. These big saplings grow up quickly into trees if they are managed well in the first year after they were transplanted on the mountain. In the past two decades, the lumbermen planted trees in this way in more than 900 mow of land. They fostered the natural secondary forest by bringing light into the forest and felling every next tree, so as to help the trees grow up more soundly.

When men work hard, the trees will grow luxuriantly. In Mutanchiang Forest Zone, output of timber increases year after year, but the forest area does not decrease, the state of forest resources is better than ever, and the reserve also increases year after year. The forest area is double that in the early post-liberation period.

Multiple utilization of the forest resources has changed the outlook of the single undertaking of producing raw timber. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this forest zone answered Chairman Mao's great call to develop multiple utilization of the resources and concentrate forces on running big factories and rouse the masses to run small factories. Working with their own hands, the lumbermen gathered rocks, cut stones and built factory buildings. They repaired the broken ware and used the rejects to make equipment. Now more than 70 medium-sized and small factories which make multiple use of timber are set up in the forests. They are capable of turning out more than 30 varieties of products including fiberboard, pulp, turpentine and active carbon. Every year, more than 70,000 cubic meters of fine timber can be saved and assets worth more than 10 million yuan created for the state.

Thanks to the combination of felling and cultivation of trees and the practice of felling trees in different timberlands by rotation, a deep change has taken place in the output of the forest zone. Gone are the days when the lumbermen had to lead a nomadic way of life. The simple shacks in which the lumbermen lived before the liberation and which could hardly keep

out wind and rain are seen no longer. Now the lumbermen live in tall tile-roofed houses. Their living standard is rising day after day. Each lumbering area has shops, a hospital and a school, is filled with vigor and vitality and is like a bustling small town in the sea of the forest.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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MARINE PLANTS

Growing Crops in the Sea

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1972)

Distributed in a vast expanse of the blue sea are rows of square racks for growing kelp. Empty glass balls on the racks glitter brightly in the sun. The kelp growers are busy reaping the crop from the sea. A small steam boat chugs along, trailing a long row of sampans loaded with kelp and steers like a long dragon toward the shore. Ten meters off the shore stands a tall hoisting machine rising a few chang above the water. The machine easily lifts loads of kelp one after another and sends them straight to be mound on the shore. This is the scene of rush-harvesting of kelp at Hsiaohao brigade, Ch'angtao hsien, Shantung--one of the units in our country known for high yield of kelp.

Situated between Chiaotung Peninsula and Liaotung Peninsula, Hsiaohao brigade is an islet at the entrance of the Pohai Sea. Before the liberation, Hsiaohao village practically did not grow kept, and fishing was its only production. During the big leap forward in 1958, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaohao brigade broke down fetishes and superstition and succeeded for the first time in trial growing kelp, thus fulfilling their wish of growing crops in the sea. Ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have made full use of the sea and worked with united efforts to carry out scientific experiments on a big scale and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic ideas in guiding the growing of crops in the sea, thereby having a good grasp of the characteristics of the growth of kelp and mastering the laws of its growth. This year, kelp has been grown in 105 mow of water surface, each mow yielding more than 6,200 catties, being double that in 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution, and creating an all-time high.

The revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is a prerequisite for the big-scale development of kelp growing in Hsiaohao brigade. On one occasion, when kelp was growing well and a bumper harvest was in sight, floating ice packs suddenly appeared on the sea, something never seen in the past 100 years. All one saw was an expanse of white ice. The kelp grown by Hsiaohao village was in the danger of total ruin. In the face of this danger, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants made a heroic vow: "To protect the collective property, we must defeat the ice packs!"

An emergency rescue party was formed quickly under the leadership of Party branch secretary T'ang Hsiu-hui and with young people as its backbone force. Rowing more than ten sampans, the young people formed a strong defense line with their craft outside the kelp breeding zone and pushed away the pieces of floating ice which had drifted into the kelp breeding zone.

The first pack of floating ice brought by the current was kept out. What should be done if the current again brought another foating ice pack? "Detach the buoys and put stone on the racks to make them sink by 5 meters!"

The decision made by the Party branch immediately became practical action for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. All people of the village ranging from teenage Red Guards fighters to old men who were in their sixties or seventies, formed a body which fought in unity. In February the sea water was so cold as to pierce one's ones. When people detached the buoys, their hands were benumbed with cold. They warmed their hands with their breath and went on with their work. They carried rocks from the hillside. Their shoulders bled as a result of being pressed too hard by the weight. But none of them uttered a moan. They worked with united efforts. Working from two o'clock in the afternoon into the middle of the night, they gathered more than 80 cubic meters of rocks and weighed down the more than 300 row of racks on which kelp was growing.

In order not to delay the growth of kelp, they hastily removed the rocks and attached buoys to the racks as soon as the ice packs disappeared, so the kelp might float again on the surface. When ice came again, they immediately weighed the kelp down again. In this way, during the one month and more when the sea was frozen, the kelp was weighed down thrice and brought to the surface as many times. The kelp was preserved and gave a high yield.

In growing kelp, people have to fight against winds and waves at any moment. On one occasion, a typhoon of the 7th or 8th grade blew at sea. The storm carried waves of one chang high and pounded on the kelp breeding zone. A few rows of kelp racks were disconnected. If they were not tied up quickly, there would be the danger that the whole kelp breeding zone would be "overturned." In the face of this sudden disaster, old brigade leader T'ang Hsiu-lin went in the fore and dashed toward the beach despite the storm. The wind was very strong, bringing big waves. He had just put one foot in a boat and had not yet stood firm in it when a big wave came and turned the boat over. He was thrown into the rough sea and his legs were bruised. At this crucial moment, taking no heed of his safety, he came up and jumped into the boat and, together with other kelp growers, rowed desperately toward the kelp racks which had been scattered by the waves. They fought against the wild wind and the evil waves. They remained more than eight hours on the sea, fighting doggedly against the winds and waves. Eventually, they beat the rainstorm. Despite the attack of this typhoon, Hsiaohao brigade still could reap an unprecedentedly high yield of kelp.

In today's Hsiaohao village, the heavens and the sea have changed and the people have gone through a still deeper change. Before the liberation, this poverty-stricken islet was described thus: "Sailing out into the sea, people have to ride over high-crested waves; tears never dry up in the eyes of those at home." Now, it has been built into a flourishing socialist new fishing village. The people on this islet are high in spirit and firm in determination. They are marching toward production in depth and in breadth and striving for still greater victories.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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ECONOMIC CROPS

The Situation of Economic Crops Production in Our Country Is Becoming Better and Better under the Guidance of the Guideline of "Taking Food Grains As the Key Link To Insure All-Round Development"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1972)

(NCNA September 28, 1972) As a result of the resolute struggle put up by the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the countryside of our country against natural disasters under Chairman Mao's guideline "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," a good harvest of cotton and oil bearing crops is expected this year and output of sugar, hemp, tobacco, tea, silk cocoons, etc., will be greater than that of last year.

At present the cotton of the cotton producing areas in our country is ripening and commune members are busy picking new cotton. Sugar canes in the south and sugar beets in the north are growing healthily, therefore a bumper harvest can be expected. Jute and hemp in various localities are gradually ripening and harvesting has begun. In the meantime, the busy season of tobacco harvesting and curing has come and the harvest is generally better than last year's. The total amount of rapeseed harvested was 20 percent more than that of last year which was a year of bumper harvest. Great increases in tea and silk cocoon production is also expected. At present, commune members of economic crops producing areas are actively selling their harvests to the state in support of socialist construction.

Since last winter and this spring, rural Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have resolutely implemented the guideline "Take food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," seriously summed up and exchanged experience, unified planning, strengthened leadership, strove to plant more and control well the economic crops, and developed socialist agriculture in an all-round manner.

Leadership departments concerned sent large numbers of cadres deep into economic crops producing areas to publicize the Party's guidelines and policies in relation to line education, to help put the relation between food grains production and economic crops production in the right perspective and to implement measures for the increased production of and planting plans for cotton and other economic crops. This has made it possible to grasp the sowing, management and harvesting of various economic crops firmly in various localities for the sake of production increase.

In Kwangtung Province, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, Fukien Province and Szechwan Province, which are principal areas of sugar cane production, areas of planting are enlarged and their support to areas of concentrated production according to the needs of the state and to local production conditions has been stepped up. The area of sugar cane growing in Kwangsi was increased as compared with that of last year and planting is also

more concentrated. In Kwangtung and Fukien the area of sugar cane fields placed near old sugar cane producing areas or high-yield areas is also increased as compared with last year. In Wenchiang area, Szechwan, where few sugar canes were grown in the past, the masses were mobilized to plant more than 5 million mow of sugar canes this year according to the local characteristics of having a great amount of wasteland along the river banks.

In key sugar beet producing areas in Heilungkiang Province such as Hulan, Shaotung, Payen, Shuangch'eng, Naho, Chihsien and Anta, etc., the masses of commune members were organized several times to hold study classes to sum up and exchange experience and formulate measures for production increase. In this way they also trained a group of peasant technicians. This year the area of sowing of sugar beet in the province was increased by 300,000 mow as compared with last year and the total output of sugar beet will be greatly increased as compared with last year.

After an all-round planning which rationally adjusted the distribution of crops, principal hemp producing areas in our country achieved proper concentration of hemp growing. In Kwangtung Province, Fukien Province and Huaipei area of Kiangsu Province, where little rapeseed was planted in the past, relatively good achievements were made in the expansion of rapeseed growing this year. In this way these provinces opened up new bases for the further development of rapeseed production.

Chekiang Province is one of the principal tea and silkworm producing areas in our country. Since last winter, many leading cadres in the 30-odd tea producing hsien and municipality as well as in the principal silkworm producing areas such as Chiahsing, T'aichou, Ningpo, etc., went deep into the communes and production brigades to help solve problems encountered in tea and silkworm production. This year a bumper harvest was achieved in tea and silkworm production throughout the province and the quality was also improved generally.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees in principal areas of economic crops production in our country conscientiously implement the Party's rural economic policies, correctly handle the relation between the state, the collective and the individual, and further rouse the socialist initiative of the broad masses of commune members.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Hupeh Province, one of the principal cotton producing areas in our country, hand the Party's policies to the masses and mobilize them to repudiate deepgoingly the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of interfering with the implementation of the Party's policies from the Right and the "Left." This enabled the entire province to implement the cotton planting plan quickly, to sow cotton promptly and to grasp field management firmly. As a result, the growth of cotton is generally better than last year.

After further implementing the economic policies, the masses of commune members in various localities of Kwangtung Province vigorously dug out the latent potentials of the soil, expanded the area of hemp growing and increased

the per-unit-area output of hemp. The total area of hemp growing in the entire province this year reached 440,000 mow, an increase of 11 percent as compared with last year. The total output will thus be greatly increased over that of last year.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various localities in Hunan Province have sent large numbers of cadres deep into areas of economic crops production to conduct investigation and study and to help the communes and production brigades to implement various policies. This promoted the all-round development of economic crops. The output of cotton, jute, hemp and tea in the province this year was increased over that of last year.

In Ch'üching, Yüchi, Ch'aot'ung, and Ch'uhsiung areas in Yunnan Province, which are areas of concentrated tobacco production, basic level cadres and commune members were organized since the spring to hold policy study classes. Large numbers of cadres went deep into the communes and production brigades to publicize the Party's policies. They vigorously promoted the development of tobacco production. The area of tobacco growing in these areas this year was increased over that of last year. Since the selection of plots was done more rationally than last year, seedlings were cultivated earlier, transplanting was done promptly and management was done properly, the output of tobacco was higher and the quality better than last year.

In the course of developing economic crops, all localities conscientiously implement the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture and persistently develop scientific farming activities. Many communes and production brigades have formed "three-in-one" scientific experimentation groups consisting of old peasants, cadres and technicians to popularize good strains actively, to engage in scientific experiments in rational dense planting, seedling cultivation, transplanting, prevention of insect pest, improvement of soil, etc., to strive to dig out the latent potential of the soil, to find out about the laws governing the growth of economic crops and to increase the per-mow output of economic crops.

With a view to the characteristics of low temperature of the province which slowed down the growth of cotton, cotton producing areas in Kiangsu Province stepped up the management of cotton during the intermediate and later stages, increased the application of boll fertilizer and promptly prevented insect pests. As a result, cotton grows healthily throughout the province this year and a bumper harvest is expected.

In T'iennen hsien, Hupeh Province, cadres of hsien, ch'ü, commune and production brigade levels planted 37,000-odd mow of cotton experimental plots this year. Motivated by cadres at various levels, the hsien successfully made the cotton sprout early and grow steadily through the development in the hsien of mass scientific experiment activities which were principally aimed at the "skillful application of fertilizer, skillful dense planting, skillful topping and skillful prevention of insect pest." At present the ripening cotton in the 780,000 mow of cotton fields is painting a picture of bumper harvest in the hsien.

In Hsüch'ang area, Honan Province, one of the famous tobacco producing areas in our country, some difficulties were experienced in the cultivation of tobacco seedlings this year because the spring was cold. Thus the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in this area dispatched more than 400 cadres deep into the communes and production brigades to popularize advanced experience, grasp the cultivation of seedlings firmly, and funrished large numbers of choice seedlings for the timely transplanting of tobacco. As a result, a bumper harvest was achieved in the 760,000 mow of tobacco in this area this year, the per-mow output as well as total output will be greatly increased over those of last year, and the quality will also improve markedly. As of the end of August, the total amount of tobacco purchased in this area was increased by 83.2 percent as compared with the same period last year.

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FARM MECHANIZATION

Achievements Made in Actively Making and Popularizing Machines for Paddy Fields

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, September 28, 1972) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the rice growing districts of South China, by conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's great directive, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," making overall planning and strengthening leadership, are making and popularizing in a manner suitable to local conditions various rice field machines and are accelerating the progress of mechanization and semi-mechanization of rice field operations.

At present, rice growing districts in such provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as Kiangsu, Shanghai, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow are extensively popularizing the use of mechanized and semi-mechanized implements for drainage and irrigation, plowing, plant protection, threshing and transportation. In many places the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization in the threshing of rice has reached over 50 percent. Rice seedling transplanting machines are being gradually popularized from selected points to the whole area. Rice harvesting machines are also being tried in some districts of Kwangtung, Shanghai and Kiangsu. Scientific research work for mechanized rice field operation has been further strengthened.

The area planted to rice accounts for one-third of the total area planted to food grains in our country, and accelerating the progress of mechanization and semi-mechanization in rice field operation is of great significance for stimulating the development of agricultural production and giving support to socialist construction. In recent years, leading members at various levels of rice producing districts in the south have listed the development of mechanized rice field operation on their agenda of important matters, and universally strengthened leadership over it. Many hsien have established agricultural machinery administrative bureaus.

In the course of realizing mechanized rice field operation, various places, maintaining the principle of adaptation of local conditions, are systematically and emphatically developing agricultural machines suited to local natural conditions and particularities of agricultural production. The Tungkuan hsien of Kwangtung Province, situated on the delta of the Pearl River, is not only a grain producing district, but also a consolidated producing center for economic crops. In order to solve the contradiction of the struggle between rice production and economic crops for labor, leading cadres have popularized more than 28,000 sets of various types of threshing machines in the whole hsien, and realized mechanization and semi-mechanization in rice threshing.

At the same time, on the basis of the natural condition of land by the river near the sea, and taking advantage of the rising and ebbing of the tide, they have built more than 230 pumping stations with waterwheels turned by the tide, and extended the natural flow irrigated area by more than 350,000 mow. At present, the whole hsien has basically realized mechanization and semi-mechanization in drainage and irrigation, threshing, transportation, plant protection and processing of sideline production, and the area of machine plowed fields has reached 30 percent.

Practicing self-reliance, taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, and linking up the indigenous method with the foreign method, is a trait in the development of rice field machines everywhere. Hsinchou hsien, in Hupeh Province, by relying on the strength of the collective economy, has gradually set up a hsien agricultural machine repair and manufacturing plant, and a plant for machine parts. The ch'ü and communes have set up more than 70 agricultural implement plants as well as blacksmith and carpentry cooperatives, and are able to repair and make such agricultural machines as pumps, electric generators and threshing machines by themselves. At present, the whole hsien has basically realized mechanization and semi-mechanization in drainage and irrigation, threshing and transportation. Mechanized and semi-mechanized operations have already begun in the direction of transplanting and harvesting.

The cadres, workers and technicians of agricultural machinery leadership departments as well as related enterprises everywhere in the south have regarded improving the quality of agricultural machinery products as an important content in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Many agricultural machine repair and manufacturing plants are holding product quality comparison exhibition, mobilizing the people to emulate the advanced, seeking gaps and drawing up measures for improving product quality. Some of the places have further strengthened the structure for technical and quality control and invigorated the product quality inspection system. Some of the agricultural machinery leadership departments and plants have sent inspection teams deep into the commune and production brigades to solicit the views of the people, and by doing so, effectively guaranteed product quality and raised the utilization rate of agricultural machines, and they are much welcomed by the commune members and people.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Peking People Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

inspired by the excellent situation at home and abroad, the people in peking today gathered at gala parties to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china. they hailed the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and china's new achievements in socialist revolution and construction and on the diplomatic front.

a jubilant atmosphere of unity for victory prevailed in the chinese capital. national flags fluttered on tienanmen square in the heart of the city and along the main thoroughfares and back streets. gala parties were held in the summer palace, the working people's palace of culture and four other public parks. they resounded with strains of music and singing as thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, students, children and other residents converged there for merry making.

stadiums featured a holiday programme of ball games, gymnastics and traditional chinese boxing and fencing with various weapons. cinemas in the city and on the outskirts gave many film shows for the people today. theatres staged model revolutionary theatrical works and other items by professional troupes. in high spirits, people sang praises of the great leader chairman mao, the great, glorious and correct communist party of china and the great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

attending the gala parties and seeing theatrical performances and sports exhibitions together with peking people and foreign friends were party and state leaders and leading members of departments concerned, including tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, chu teh, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, chen yun, li fu-chun, fu tso-yi, wu teh, keng piao and han nien-lung. chang chun-chiao, hsu shih-yu and chen hsi-lien joined people in national day celebrations in shanghai, nanking and shenyang respectively.

joining the people in china's national day celebrations in the chinese capital today were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth;

ieng sary, special envy of the interior part of cambodia; and ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

among the foreign guests at the gala parties were: thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the party's central committee; agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the state tirana university; fahrije salicaj, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-president of the general council of albanian women's union and director of the stalin textile combine in tirana; li chang son, minister of culture of the democratic people's republic of korea; li jong sun, member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union; khamma phomkong, general secretary of the lao federation of trade unions; lieutenant general constantinescu petre-corneliu, director of the general logistics department of the armed forces of romania; dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs of the people's republic of the congo; and comrades and friends from various countries and regions of the five continents.

tienanmen square looked grand and resplendent in holiday garb. a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao hung on the tienanmen gate. on the flanks of the square stood huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. to the south of the square was the portrait of sun yat-sen. in front of the monument to the people's heroes was a huge slogan reading: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" it was flanked by four towers, each with a slogan. they read: "celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china exclamation" "long live marxism exclamation" "long live leninism exclamation" and "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

the picturesque summer palace was crowded with holiday-makers. a variety of theatrical items including songs, dances, puppet show, acrobatics and ballads were performed on a floating stage on kunming lake and other stages, both permanent and impromptu. the holiday-makers gave a warm welcome to foreign comrades and friends. their cheering and singing were mingled with applause.

other parks in the city were also a scene of jubilation with people singing and dancing. the colourful celebrations reflected the closer unity and greater vitality of the people of the whole country as a result of the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and the deep-going education in ideology and political line. while celebrating the national day, the crowds were overjoyed at the country's first steps along the road to prosperity and the new developments in china's relations with foreign countries.

at the working people's palace of culture, workers of various trades staged theatrical performances together. workers from the capital iron and steel company performed a dance drama showing how they carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line, deepened the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching" and increased iron and steel output.

commune peasants from the outskirts gathered at the summer palace, playing trumpets and cymbals. they were jubilantly celebrating national day with a good summer grain harvest despite a severe dry spell. representatives of some advanced communes and production brigades arrived early in the morning. after watching the performance of the items "celebrate a bumper harvest" and "in high spirits, we deliver agricultural tax grain to the state", the representatives told reporters that they were determined to deepen the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and do still better in agricultural production so as to make new contributions to the socialist construction.

cadres and masses from cultural, educational and scientific institutes at the gala parties acclaimed the new achievements in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in chungshan park, the newly enrolled students of more than 50 minority nationalities at the central institute for nationalities in their bright national costumes performed many national songs and dances. they showed how the people of various nationalities were marching forward in close unity under the leadership of chairman mao and party central committee.

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and militiamen presented songs and dances at the gala parties. they conveyed this message: the armymen and people throughout china are determined to heighten their vigilance and defend the motherland, and are always ready to wipe out the enemy intruders.

several hundred hongkong, macao and taiwan compatriots, patriotic overseas chinese and foreign nationals of chinese descent were given a warm welcome as they joined the holiday makers in the festivities. in celebrating the national day, the people of peking expressed solicitude for the 16 million compatriots in taiwan province. they pledged to liberate china's sacred territory of taiwan and said they were confident that the day will surely come when the taiwan compatriots celebrate national day together with the compatriots on the mainland in the warm embrace of the socialist motherland.

today's gala parties were a climax to the varied national day celebrations in factories, rural communes, shops, offices, schools and p.l.a. units over the past few days. at meetings, discussions and get-togethers, people reviewed the excellent situation at home and abroad.

they voiced their determination to hold aloft the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, do a good job in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and work for the greater prosperity of the socialist motherland under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

comrades and friends from various lands received a warm welcome at the gala parties from the people of peking who are grateful to them for bringing profound friendship to the chinese people. together with the albanian and korean comrades, they sang the albanian song "mountain people hail enver hoxha" and the korean song "song of general kim il sung" to express the chinese people's militant friendship for the fraternal albanian and korean people. they gave a warm welcome to the vietnamese, lao and cambodian comrades-in-arms and congratulated them on their brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. with their arms interlocked, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune sang the vietnamese song "viet nam -- china". the crowd cheered: "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

the establishment of china-japan diplomatic relations was a subject for mutual congratulation between the chinese celebrating masses and japanese friends at the gala parties. a japanese friend, who has worked for japan-china friendship for many years, attributed the success to the joint efforts of the people of both countries. both the chinese holiday-makers and japanese friends pledged continued effort to develop the good-neighbourly relations between the two countries and promote the great friendship between the two peoples.

friends from palestine, the people's republic of the congo, tanzania, zambia and peru attended the gala parties. chinese holiday-makers invited them to see the song and dance performances and chatted with them, pledging firm support to the asian, african and latin american peoples in their just struggles to achieve national liberation, defend national independence and state sovereignty, and oppose racial discrimination, hegemony and power politics.

the people of the chinese capital had this message to convey: in the excellent international situation, we will conscientiously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. along with people of all countries, we will firmly oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism and social-imperialism, and fight for the easing of international tension and the defence of world peace.

Joyous National Day Celebrations Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1972)

people of all nationalities throughout china acclaimed the excellent situation at home and abroad and the great victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line as they celebrated, with joy and pride, amidst myriads of red flags, the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

during these celebrations, the strains of revolutionary songs and the cheers "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" reverberated through the length and breadth of the country.

looking back on the excellent situation on all fronts over the past year, the people acclaimed the country's foreign policy that has won ever wider sympathy and support in the world. they drew particular attention to the establishment of china-japan diplomatic relations. they attributed all this to the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this testified to the truth, they said, that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." they pledged to rally closer round the party central committee headed by the great leader chairman mao, adhere to the party's basic line, continue to deepen education in ideology and political line, do a good job of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, carry out the party's various proletarian policies in an all-round way, speed up socialist construction and unite to win still great victories.

shanghai took on a festive air. people's square in the heart of the city was bedecked with five-star national flags and red lanterns. celebrations were held in parks, workers' clubs and cultural palaces where shanghai workers, who have achieved constant success in revolution and construction, presented songs and dances of their own creation. these included "steel workers' pride in their success", "dauntless shipbuilders" and "textile workers learn from national pace-setting taching oilfield". the steel workers of the no. two converter shop of the shanghai no. one steel plant turned out 96 heats of quality steel on the first shift on national day, exceeding the average per shift output in september by 28.7 per cent.

in tientsin, tall buildings, parks, theatres and cinemas were all in festive garb. the tientsin workers reported a 14.1 per cent increase in the city's industrial output value in the first 20 days of september

over the same august period, apart from new achievements in industry, transportation and construction in the preceding eight months. in celebrating the festival, they pledged to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works still better to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and firmly grasp revolution and promote production and strive for greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

at a national day forum, members of the party committee of the machine tool plant in sian reviewed the excellent domestic and international situation and the gains they had acquired in their study. the party committee secretary, who had attended the cadres' study class run by the shensi provincial party committee, spoke at the forum. "spontaneous class feelings alone," he stressed, "can't make one differentiate the correct political line from the wrong one. one can consciously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line only by earnestly studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the works of chairman mao, and using marxist theories as the guide to action."

the 900 cadres of the tsitsihar railway administration, northeast china, joined the railway workers in celebrating the festival. at celebration meetings, they and the railway workers spoke of the achievements they had made during the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. during the movement, the railway administration had improved the rules and regulations for its work after warding off interference from the "left" or right and drawing a clear line between the correct political line and the erroneous one. as a result, the railways under its charge had by september fulfilled 84 per cent of its transport quota for this year. the workers at the meetings pledged that they would work harder for new victories.

lo chang-hsiu, who returned to live in her village in szechwan in the early post-liberation period after 17 years of hiding in the mountains because of the cruelty of a despotic landlord, spoke of the great changes in china on national day. after recounting the terrible ordeal she had undergone in the past this woman, who is now a leading member of the revolutionary committees of the province and of her own commune, declared: "what swindlers like liu shao-chi wanted in their wild plot to bring about a capitalist restoration was to throw us poor and lower-middle peasants back into the abyss again." she concluded, "we must never forget class struggle and must eliminate the virus of their revisionist trash so that our country will become more consolidated under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

cadres at grassroots levels in their festival activities attached much importance to the maintenance of proletarian integrity and the style of hard struggle.

members of the tashan people's commune party committee and a group of commune members gathered at the monument to the p.l.a. men who gave their lives in the famous battle fought in the locality in the 1948 liaoshi campaign. they recalled how the people's liberation armymen had strictly observed discipline and cherished the people, and pledged to work even harder and make new contributions to agriculture by carrying forward the movement to learn from tachai.

members of the shuangchuan production brigade in hsiangtan county of hunan province were inspired on national day by the presence of their county party secretary, who had worked there two years before to get first-hand experience, in their work of selecting seeds and reclaiming wasteland.

cadres and members of the nanpao production brigade in chekiang province, which goes by the name "tachai south of the yangtze", recalled how they had worked hard to make good the flood damage and changed their poor surroundings in the past years. "we must not become complacent with success and rest on our achievements," they said, "we have a better living now, but we must never forget where it comes from. we should let the spirit of hard work live on from generation to generation."

the minority people in inner mongolia, sinkiang, tibet, ningsia, kwangsi, yunnan and other parts of the country warmly hailed the great achievements of the motherland in socialist revolution and construction. inspired by the excellent situation in the development of both revolution and production under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, uighur commune members of the seman people's commune at the foot of the pamirs said that chairman mao had brought the uighur people a happy life. oceans of songs and dances were inadequate to convey their deep gratitude to chairman mao. herdsmen of mongolian, han, tibetan, tu and other nationalities in the mantula people's commune in the taerhan mao mingan joint banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region held get-togethers with p.l.a. commanders and fighters guarding the frontier there. they talked about the militant unity between the armymen and civilians.

the compatriots from hongkong and macao, taiwan compatriots and returned overseas chinese, who are now in foochow, joined the local people in celebrations. recalling his suffering under the kuomintang reactionary rule and comparing it with his present happy life, yen wen-lung who was born in the hsinchu county of taiwan province and is now a leading cadre at the foochow hoisting equipment factory, expressed his hearty gratitude to the great leader chairman mao's kind attention to the taiwan

compatriots. he is determined, together with the people of the country, to liberate the motherland's sacred territory of taiwan province so that the taiwan compatriots may celebrate national day with compatriots on the mainland as early as possible.

the workers greeted the festival with outstanding achievements in production. factories and mines in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported fulfilment or overfulfilment of the production quotas for the third quarter of the year. rural commune members are busy reaping autumn harvests. they declared that they would continue to work hard so as to make a greater contribution to the socialist construction of the motherland. during the festival, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen re-studied chairman mao's great teaching "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland". they pledged to do a still better job of army and militia building, fortify army-government and army-civilian unity, strengthen national defence, and make new contributions in defending the great socialist motherland.

PALEOANTHROPOLOGY

Peking Man Exhibition Center to Open on China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1972)

the exhibition centre on peking man (homo erectus pekinensis) who lived some 500,000 years ago is to open on october 1, china's national day.

the exhibition is at the site of the discovery of the fossils of peking man on lungku (dragon bone) hill at choukoutien 48 kilometres southwest of peking. the institute of vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences has expanded and re-arranged the exhibition. on display will be peking man material and casts and reconstructed models of human fossils and the fossils of vertebrates discovered in various parts of china since liberation.

complete skull caps of the ape-man, fragments of skulls, lower jaw bones (mandibles) and limb bones, and numerous stone implements and animal fossils were excavated earlier from the deposits on lungku (dragon bone) hill. there was also evidence of the use of fire by peking man.

new discoveries since liberation include five teeth, fragments of an upper arm bone (humerus) and a shin bone (tibia) found in 1949 and 1951 respectively, a lower jaw bone (mandible) found in 1959 and a skull cap unearthed in 1966. this shin bone is the first to be discovered.

such an abundance of ape-man fossils found at a single site is rare in the world.

in another cave above that of peking man on the hill were found fossils of upper cave man (homo sapiens sapiens). he lived more than 10,000 years ago.

the exhibition centre is divided into three sections. the exhibits in the first section show the animal world before man. it depicts the early stage of the earth's existence when there was no living matter and the protracted process of its emergence from inorganic matter, and the evolution of living matter from simple to complex, and from lower to higher stages. the pictures, fossils, casts and reconstructed models trace the history of the animal world, with emphasis on the evolution of vertebrates. in the second section, casts and models of peking man, his stone implements and ashes showing the use of fire by ape-man explain the origin and development of mankind.

the third section presents research results in vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the exhibits include casts of human fossils of the ape-man and later periods excavated in china after liberation. these are fossils of ape-man found at yuanmou, yunnan province and at lantien, shensi province; fossils of apa man (homo sapiens neanderthalensis) from chuchiang county, kwangtung province, of tingtsun man from hsiangfen county in shansi province, of changyang man from hupeh province; fossils of tzeyang man (homo sapiens sapiens) from szechwan province and of liuchiang man from the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

GOOD HARVESTS

China Expects Good Harvests of Industrial Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

china's cotton and oil-bearing crops promise a good harvest and the output of sugar beets and sugar-cane, bast fibre crops, tobacco, tea and silkworm cocoons is expected to score fairly big increases this year since the rural cadres and commune members put up a stubborn fight against serious natural adversities.

the chinese peasants have made great efforts to increase the output of industrial crops by following chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

cotton is now being picked. sugar-cane in the south and sugar beets in the north are growing well. jute and hemp are maturing and in some places they are being harvested. the tobacco harvest will be more than last year's and total output of rapeseed was 20 per cent higher. commune members in the main areas growing industrial crops are beginning to deliver their products to the state.

measures to increase the output of cotton and other industrial crops and their production plans have been carried out under the leadership of the party organizations. the acreage of sugar cane in the important growing areas of kwangtung, fukien and szechwan provinces and the kwangsi autonomous region was expanded according to the country's need and local conditions and more state assistance was given to districts with large sugar cane acreage.

to increase output of sugar beet in heilungkiang province, the area planted was 20,000 hectares more than last year. provinces like kwangtung and fukien and the region north of the huai river in kiangsu province, where rape seed was seldom grown before, expanded the acreage this year and achieved fairly good harvests and there are prospects for further future expansion. many leading cadres of chekiang province, a major tea and mulberry tree area, went to production brigades and teams to help solve production questions. the province had good harvests of tea and silkworm cocoons this year and the quality on the whole rose.

the party organizations in major areas growing industrial crops have carried out the party's rural economic policies, correctly solved the relations between the state, the collective and the individual and raised the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members.

party organizations at various levels in hupeh province, an important cotton producer, mobilized the masses to criticize the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in interfering with implementation of the party's policies. the province's cotton was sown in time and given good field care. the crop is growing better than in last year. kwangtung province extended the area sown to jute and other bast fibre crops, reaching 29,000 hectares, a 31 per cent increase over last year. measures were taken to raise per unit yield.

the conscientious carrying out of the eight-point charter for agriculture, namely soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management has speeded up the development of industrial crop. three-in-one scientific experimental groups composed of veteran peasants, cadres and technical personnel were formed in many communes and brigades to develop good seed strains, carry out rational close planting, prevent crop diseases,

improve the soil and devise other ways to raise per unit output. various places in cotton producing kiangsu province strengthened field management in the middle and final stages of growth, applied more fertilizer and wiped out diseases and pests. the cotton crop is doing well.

tobacco growing hsuchang administrative region of honan province was hit by a cold spell last spring. the party organizations sent 400 cadres to the communes and brigades to popularize advanced experience so that sturdy seedlings were prepared for transplanting in good time. good harvests of fine-quality tobacco were reaped on 50,600 hectares. by the end of august this year, 83.2 per cent more tobacco was purchased by the state from this region than in the same period of last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun Meet and Fete Australian National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, this afternoon met with and feted wilbur norman christiansen, professor of the university of sydney of australia, and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and dinner were chou pei-yuan, cheng mao-tan, yu li-chun, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, pan chun, hsiao kuang-chia, wang shou-kuan and hu chuan-chung.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Sofia for Home

(NCNA-English Sofia, Oct. 1, 1972)

the visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by chang chu-hsuan left here for home today after concluding a visit to the 28th plovdiv international fair.

during its stay in bulgaria, the chinese group visited industrial and agricultural establishments.

leading members of the department for foreign relations, and of the trade mark registration office, of the bulgarian chamber of commerce saw off the chinese group at the airport.

sun wei-chi, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

madame sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest greetings on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
prime minister of the state council of
the people's republic of china,

peking.

on the happy occasion of the twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure, on behalf of the government and the people of the republic of sri lanka, in extending to your excellency, the government and the people of the people's republic of china our warmest greetings and sincere good wishes. i am convinced that the close and friendly relations existing between our two countries will expand in the years ahead to our mutual benefit. i wish prosperity and happiness for the people of china. please also accept, your excellency, my personal good wishes for your health and happiness.

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike,
prime minister,
republic of sri lanka

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 1, 1972)

lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, gave a reception in the embassy here yesterday evening in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 800 guests present on the occasion was hortensia bussi de allende, wife of chilean president salvador allende, who was accompanied by roberto sanchez, air force adjutant of the president.

present also were eduardo cerda, acting speaker of the chamber of deputies, minister of agriculture jacques chonchol, minister of public health juan carlos concha, secretary-general of the government hernan del canto, vice-minister of foreign affairs luis orlandini, vice-minister of justice jose antonio viera, irma caceres de almeyda, wife of foreign minister clodomiro almeyda, victoria morales de toha, wife of minister of defence jose toha, as well as other top government officials and members of the national congress.

present also were nena figueroa de montero, wife of the commander-in-chief of the navy raul montero cornejo, army lieutenant general orlando urbina, air force brigadier general sergio poblete, police general inspector pedro mayorga martinez, and other top-ranking officers of the three armed services and police.

senator carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party, jaime gazmuri, general secretary of the movement of the people's united action, and other political figures attended.

among the guests were also jaime barrios, general manager of the central bank of chile, luis moya, executive vice-secretary for foreign economic relations, oscar waiss, director of the paper "la nacion", julio benitez, president of the chilean-chinese institute of culture, jose venturelli and other prominent people and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in chile attended.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Pakistan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

zulfikar ali bhutto, president of pakistan, in a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extends warmest greetings and felicitations on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

the government and the people of pakistan join me in extending to your excellency, the government and the friendly people of the people's republic of china our warmest greetings and felicitations on the auspicious

occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the manifold ties of deep friendship and close cooperation between the people's republic of china and pakistan are a source of great strength to us in pakistan. i am confident that these ties shall be strengthened further in the years to come. may your great republic continue its march towards progress and may it continue to play its destined role in the preservation and promotion of international peace. i take this opportunity to wish best of health and happiness to your excellency and continued prosperity to the great chinese people.

zulfikar ali bhutto
president of pakistan

Japanese Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, sent a message yesterday to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

on the occasion of the 23rd national day of the people's republic of china, i extend congratulations on behalf of the government and people of japan. i heartily wish the people's republic of china more prosperity and the chinese people more happiness.

kakuei tanaka
prime minister of japan

september 30, 1972

Romanian Party and State Leaders Greet 23rd Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the message reads as follows:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the romanian communist party, the state council of the socialist republic of romania, the council of ministers and the romanian people as well as in our own name, extend to you and to the chinese communist party, the state council of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people our warmest congratulations and comradely greetings.

the founding of the people's republic of china was the result of the victory won by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party in their revolutionary struggle over the past decades against imperialism and for national and social liberation. it marked a historic turning moment in the destiny of the chinese people, and was an event of profound international significance, an important contribution to the radical change in the balance of forces in favour of socialism and communism.

thanks to the realization of the great transformation in the political, economic and social life of the state and to the labour of the people imbued with a spirit of selflessness, the people's republic of china has in the years of people's power become a prosperous socialist state and a great force in the world. our entire working

people rejoice at the outstanding achievements won by the industrious and talented chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung in developing industry, agriculture, science and technology and in advancing welfare, and at the increasingly powerful recognition of people's china in the international arena.

the romanian people highly treasure the fraternal friendship between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party and between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china. we have noted with satisfaction the incessant development of the comradely, many-sided cooperation and the ties of mutual assistance between our two parties, countries and peoples. we take this opportunity to express our conviction that these relations based on the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism will be further deepened and strengthened to the benefit of our two peoples, to the benefit of the anti-imperialist forces and the cause of socialism and world peace.

on the occasion of your great festival, we warmly wish you and the chinese people new and brilliant victories in socialist construction and in the work to make the people's republic of china prosperous.

long live the friendship and fraternal unity between the romanian and chinese peoples exclamation

nicolae ceausescu,
general secretary of the romanian
communist party and president of
the state council of the socialist
republic of romania

ion gheorghe maurer,
chairman of the council of
ministers of the socialist
republic of romania

Cuban President, Prime Minister Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

osvaldo dorticos torrado, president of the republic of cuba, and fidel castro, prime minister of the revolutionary government of cuba, sent a message yesterday to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the
people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, china

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the people and the revolutionary government of cuba, extend to you, and through you, to the chinese people and government our cordial greetings. on this distinguished day, we are very pleased to express our best wishes for the successes of the fraternal chinese people and for the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative ties between our two countries.

dr. osvaldo dorticos torrado,
president of the republic of cuba
Major Fidel Castro,
Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government
of Cuba.

APPENDIX:

According to NCNA-English, National Day greetings were also received from:

The King of Nepal, Birendra
The Prime Minister of Nepal, Kirti Nidhi Bista
The President of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure
The President of Burundi, Col. Michel Micombero
The President of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafezal Assad
The Prime Minister of Syria, Abdel Rahman Khleifawi
The President of Lebanon, Suleiman Franjia
The President of Zambia, Kaunda
The President of Algeria, Houari Boumedienne
The Head of State of Mali, Moussa Traore
Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria, Gen. Yakubu Gowon
Chairman of National Redemption Council of Ghana, Co. I.K. Acheampong
The President of Cameroon, El. Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo
Governor General of Mauritius, A.L. Williams
Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius, Gaetan Duval
The President of Mexico
The Prime Minister of Guyana
Prime Minister of Malta, Dominic Mintoff
Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi
Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Dr. Abdul Zahir
Heir Apparent and Prime Minister of Kuwait, Jaber Alahmed al Jaber
The President of Uganda, Gen. Idi Amin Dada

According to NCNA-English, National Day receptions were also held by the following Chinese representatives:

CHEN Tan, Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea in Santa Isabel
WANG Chin-chuan, Ambassador to Senegal in Dahar
YU Pei-wen, Ambassador to Ethiopia in Addis Ababa
LIN Chung, Ambassador to Algeria in Algiers
LI Yao-wen, Ambassador to Tanzania in Dar es Salaam
LI Chiang-fen, Ambassador to Zambia in Lusaka
CHANG Tung, Ambassador to Pakistan in Islambad
MIAO Chiu-jui, Consul General in Karachi
CHEN Hsin-jen, Ambassador to Iran in Teheran
FENG Yu-chiu, Ambassador to Mauritania in Nouakchott
HOU Yeh-feng, Ambassador to Tunisia in Tunis
HSIUNG Hsiang-hui, Ambassador to Mexico in Mexico City
CHANG Wei-lieh, Ambassador to Morocco in Rabat
YANG Chi-liang, Ambassador to Nigeria in Lagos
HAN Ke-hua, Ambassador to Guinea in Conakry
KUNG Ta-fei, Ambassador to Iraq in Baghdad
CHEN Feng, Ambassador to Burundi in Bujumbura
HSU Ming, Ambassador to Lebanon in Beirut
WEI Pao-shan, Charge-d'Affaires a.i. in Kenya in Nairobi
LIU Chun, Ambassador to Turkey in Ankara
TAI Lu, Ambassador to Cyprus in Nicosia
WANG Yu-tien, Ambassador to the Congo in Brazzaville
CHAO Hsing-chih, Ambassador to Cameroon in Yaounde
CHIN Chia-lin, Ambassador to Syria in Damascus

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 30, 1972)

li yun-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to korea, held a grand reception at the okryu hall this evening to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the reception on invitation were choi yong kun, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier; army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim jung rin, member of the political

committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and secretary of the party central committee; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee; kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the committee of cultural relations with foreign countries; kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; and leading functionaries of party and government bodies and working people's organizations and cadres of the korean people's army and other personages concerned. also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries in pyongyang.

present there were ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean mac and chinese engineering and technical personnel and chinese nationals in korea.

the members of the chinese youth delegation headed by liang chin-tang; the members of the delegation of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences headed by lin shan; tien chen, head of the football team of the c.p.l.a.; and others were also present.

ambassador li yun-chuan and chief of the general staff o jin.u spoke at the reception.

in his speech, army general o jin u first of all extended, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the republic and the korean people, the warmest greetings and regards to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government and people of the people's republic of china. he said, "the founding of the people's republic of china has dealt a telling blow at the world imperialist forces, accelerated the collapse of the imperialist colonial system and powerfully encouraged the struggle of peoples for national liberation against imperialism."

he continued, "the chinese people closely united around the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, are now consolidating the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and are unfolding a vigorous struggle for the fulfilment of the militant tasks set forth by the second plenary session of the ninth congress of the communist party of china and for the fulfilment of the fourth five-year plan."

o jin u pointed out that to recognize the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of the chinese people and to establish diplomatic relations with her have become an irresistible trend in

the world. the normalization of state relations between china and japan will also contribute to the relaxation of tension in the far east and asia and maintenance of world peace.

he added, "under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, our people have launched a seething revolutionary campaign for the fulfilment ahead of time of the militant tasks of the magnificent six-year plan put forward by the fifth national congress of the workers' party of korea and are waging vigorous struggles for an early realization of the great and historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

"with the announcement of the north-south joint statement with the three principles of national reunification put forth by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, as its basic content on july 4 last the first breach has been made in the barrier between the north and the south and a bright dawn heralded in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

army general o jin u said, "however, the u.s. imperialists are still unwilling to let our fatherland realize the independent and peaceful reunification and have perpetrated various schemes to divide our country.

"at the current u.n. general assembly, the u.s. imperialists have mobilized their satellite countries to postpone once again the discussion on the korean question in an attempt to conceal their aggressive policy toward korea and continue to station the u.s. aggressor troops in south korea."

he said, "for the acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of korea and guarantee of peace in asia and the rest of the world the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops going under the mask of the 'united nations forces' must get out of south korea at once and the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' be dissolved without delay."

he said, "by relying on the strength of national unity, the korean people will repulse any foreign forces and accomplish the great historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland through independent and peaceful means."

he said, "in the recent years the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of korea and china have been further strengthened and developed in all fields. the friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples are personally founded and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung."

in his speech, ambassador li yun-chuan first of all expressed thanks to the leading comrades of the korean party and government and to the friends of various countries for their presence at the reception.

he said, "since the founding of the new china, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of chairman mao and following his proletarian revolutionary line, have won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and turned the poor and backward old china into an initially thriving and prosperous socialist country".

he said, "in the international arena our people, who are resolutely carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, have further strengthened the friendship and unity with the people of various countries in the world and smashed the blockade and isolation by the imperialists".

recalling the brilliant course traversed by the korean people under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung, li yun-chuan said, "now, the democratic people's republic of korea has become a mighty bulwark standing erect on the eastern anti-imperialist front. the chinese people warmly congratulate the korean people on their achievements and heartily wish them new and greater victories in carrying out all the militant tasks set forth by the fifth national congress of the korean workers' party and the fourth plenary session of the fifth central committee of the party, and in their struggle to fulfil the six-year plan ahead of schedule".

he said that at present the korean people's demand to reunify their fatherland has become an irresistible historical trend. the principles for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by comrade kim il sung have won the broad sympathy and support from the korean people and the people of the world.

ambassador li yun-chuan said, "the chinese government and chinese people resolutely support the just stand and a series of reasonable propositions of the korean government on the solution of the korean question and firmly believe that the korean people will surely win final victory in their cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

referring to the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of china and korea li yun-chuan said, "the chinese people who greatly treasure this friendship and solidarity will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal korean people, always firmly unite with them in the common struggle."

at the reception, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms repeatedly propcsed toasts to the good health and

long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and to the ever-lasting revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and korea.

the reception proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

on september 26, ambassador li yun-chuan held a film reception to mark the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. at the reception, the chinese colour film "the white-haired girl", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, was shown.

Chinese Football Delegation Back in Peking After Friendly Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

the chinese national football delegation with chao hsi-wu as leader and chen chia-liang as deputy leader returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including chao cheng-hung and lu ting. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1972)

a reception was given here yesterday evening by chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the guests included truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the d.r.v.n. national assembly standing committee, pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n., general vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister of national

defence, nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier, nguyen van tran, secretary of the party central committee, and other leading comrades of the vietnamese party and government.

present also on the occasion were hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee, and of the presidium of the viet nam fatherland front's central committee, and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, tran duy hu chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi, ministers and vice-ministers, leading comrades of the viet nam people's army, and leading members of various democratic parties and mass organizations.

nguyen phu soai, acting-head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., also attended.

present also were members of the diplomatic corps.

premier pham van dong make a toast at the reception. on behalf of the vietnamese people, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, he expressed the warmest congratulations to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

premier pham van dong said, "under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, and bringing into play the revolutionary will and the spirit of hard working, the heroic chinese people have in the last 23 years won brilliant successes in building a strong socialist country -- the great people's republic of china with modern industry, developed agriculture, strong national defence and advanced science and technology. the vietnamese people are very happy about the successes of the fraternal chinese people and heartfeltly wish them new and more splendid victories and greater contributions to the revolutionary causes of the people throughout the world."

premier pham van dong pointed out, "the vietnamese people, who are continuing their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation which has lasted for many years, have in the past few months carried out and are carrying on the most heroic fight, resisting the fiercest war escalation by u.s. imperialism in both parts of viet nam and have won victories of extremely tremendous significance in all fields. the prospect

is very bright. now, the struggle is being waged on the three fronts, military, political and economic. it will certainly bring a splendid victory to the vietnamese people. the victory is a certainty because this heroic fight is the embodiment of the iron-like determination of the entire vietnamese nation to fight for independence and freedom and because the fight of the vietnamese people is a just one and, as such, is winning more and more sympathy and support from the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the whole world people including the progressives in the united states. the vietnamese people will certainly succeed in their great cause, in the liberation of the south, the defence and building of the socialist north, the ultimate peaceful reunification of their beloved fatherland, and will thus make their share in the safeguarding of peace in asia and the world."

premier pham van dong said, "on the occasion of the brilliant national day of the people's republic of china, i would like to extend, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the d.r.v.n., wholehearted thanks to the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government for their sincere, tremendous and effective support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction."

in his toast at the reception, ambassador wang yu-ping expressed warm welcome to and heartfelt thanks for the presence at the reception of the vietnamese party and government leading comrades. he said, "under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, and persevering in the principles of independence and initiative and self-reliance, the chinese people have in the last 23 years built our country into an initially thriving and prosperous socialist country. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese people are continuing to deepen education in ideology and political line and are striving for greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

he said, "at present, the situation of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation being waged by the vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples is inspiring. since last spring, the south vietnamese armed forces and people have launched successive and fierce offensives on the enemy, and put the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in a double squeeze and dilemma. the north vietnamese people are fighting victoriously against u.s. imperialism's war escalation and have meted out severe punishment to the aggressors. the vietnamese people's struggle is developing triumphantly and the vietnamese people's will against aggression is as firm as iron."

he said that victory will certainly belong to the heroic people of viet nam and other countries in indochina. he stated, "the peoples of china and viet nam are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam is founded personally by president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and has been tested in the long years of revolutionary struggle. whether in the past or at present the peoples of our two countries always unite together, fight together and win victory together and no force will in the future shake the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples. to support the war of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the persistent policy of the chinese communist party and the chinese government. as long as the united states continues the war of aggression, as long as the vietnamese people do not recover their fundamental national rights, we will resolutely do our utmost to support you till complete victory is won".

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and militant solidarity.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 30, 1972)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of ministers was present at the reception.

among the more than 300 guests present at the reception were emil draganescu, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, stefan andrei, secretary of the r.c.p. central committee, ilie murgulescu and gheorghe necula, members of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairmen of the grand national assembly, corneliu manescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of foreign affairs, teodor marinescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and head of the foreign relations department of the r.c.p. central committee, ioan avram, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of machine-building industry, mircea malita, member of the r.c.p. central

committee and minister of education,ion craciun, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of light industry, colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-minister of the armed forces and chief of the general staff, nicolae m. nicolae, state secretary (ministerial level) of foreign trade, colonel general vasile ionel, vice-minister of the armed forces, vasile glica, vice-minister of foreign affairs, nicolae ghenea, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, mihnea gheorghiu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-chairman of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries, gheorghe petrescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the central council of the general trade union confederation, responsible members of the romanian central organs and public organizations, high-ranking generals and officers of the armed forces, personages from the capital's literature and art, science, educational and physical culture circles as well as representatives of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to romania were present.

at the reception comrade maurer and ambassador chang hai-feng had a cordial and friendly talk. the chinese and romanian comrades repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and romania and to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Yeh Chien-ying, Li Teh-sheng Meet Vacationing Romanian Officers Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission under the c.p.c. central committee, li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the political department of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the vacationing romanian officers group led by lieutenant general constantinescu petre-corneliu, director of the general logistics department of the armed forces of romania.

present on the occasion were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and colonel ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy here, and his wife.

also present were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., chang ling-pin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a., and leading members and personnel of departments concerned chai cheng-wen, kan mai, wang ming-hsiu, yu chin-chao, chou ming-teh and ting shao-yun. lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in bucharest, was also on hand.

after the meeting, director li teh-sheng feted the romanian comrades.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Coastal States' Struggle Against Superpowers' Hegemony Surges Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1972)

many coastal countries in the world are carrying on a deep-going struggle, to defend their fishing and other ocean resources. this struggle has become an important part of the worldwide struggle against the hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers.

back in 1952, chile, peru and ecuador proclaimed "exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction" over a 200 nautical mile territorial limit in their "santiago declaration". this was an act of open resistance to the superpowers which advocated "high seas to the maximum, territorial waters to the minimum", a downright fallacy of maritime colonialism.

the struggle in defence of ocean resources initiated by latin-american countries along the eastern coast of the south pacific ocean has swept over the whole hemisphere and spread gradually to asia, africa and west europe.

so far, nine latin american countries have proclaimed a 200 nautical mile territorial limit. sierra leone in africa has made a similar proclamation. nearly 30 countries in the five continents have expressed sympathy and support for this just stand.

some african and asian countries have proclaimed their territorial seas ranging from 18 to 130 nautical miles.

during the past two years, some of the coastal states which maintain territorial limits from 3 to 12 nautical miles have taken measures to defend their ocean resources. pakistan has declared a 100 nautical mile fishing zone beyond its territorial sea. in iceland, a decision to create a 50 nautical mile fishing zone was put into effect

on september 1, 1972. canada has declared its jurisdiction over a 100 nautical mile ice and water region in the northern polar region as well as its jurisdiction with exclusive fishing rights over gulf of st. lawrence, bay of fundy, queen charlotte strait, hecate strait and dixon entrance.

some latin american countries and iceland and canada have carried out armed patrol to protect their territorial waters. they frequently seized and meted out punishment to foreign fishing vessels which had intruded into their territorial waters. during the past few years, latin american countries seized more than 100 u.s. tuna fishing vessels. most of the vessels were seized by peru and ecuador.

countries of the third world have held a series of international conferences to discuss joint actions against the superpowers' plunder of their resources. at the latin-american meeting on problems related to the laws of the sea held in lima in august, 1970, the number of latin-american countries which agreed to take a unified stand of principle on the rights of the territorial seas increased to 14. at some international conferences, chile, mexico and some other countries aovocated the right of coastal states to establish "patrimonial seas" or "economic zones" at a maximum of 200 nautical miles (including the territorial waters). this suggestion which advocates sovereignty or jurisdiction of the coastal states over the ocean resources of the "patrimonial seas" or "economic zones" has won favourable response from many countries. in the "declaration of santo domingo" adopted at the specialized conference of caribbean countries on problems of the sea held in the capital of the dominican republic in june this year, 15 caribbean states proclaimed: "the coastal state exercises sovereign rights over the natural resources, renewable and non-renewable, in the waters, on the sea-bed or in the sub-soil of a zone adjacent to the territorial sea, dominated as the patrimonial sea." at the first session of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction held in february and march this year, the french representative stated that in principle the french government was in favour of jurisdiction exercised by the coastal state over a 200 nautical mile limit with regard to the sea-bed and ocean floor excluding the superjacent waters.

at the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries, held this year in santiago and georgetown respectively, many countries of the third world raised voices against maritime hegemony and demanded the respect of their rights to defend their fishing and other ocean resources. the list of subjects and issues related to the law of the sea submitted by algeria and 55 other countries and approved by the second session of the u.n. sea-bed committee reflected in general the demands of the third world.

the above-mentioned facts show that a broad united front against maritime hegemony has been formed. opposed to the majority of the coastal countries of the world are two superpowers which have stubbornly rejected the legitimate right of coastal countries to make a reasonable decision on the width of their territorial waters, and the suggestion to establish "patrimonial seas" or "economic zones". this truculent stand reveals ever more clearly their hegemonic features and has aroused more and more coastal countries to a united struggle. referring to the struggle of coastal countries to defend their national interests, the peruvian paper "el comercio" pointed out: these countries "have the responsibility to defend this position so as to deal with the insidious arguments and compulsory practices of the really powerful groups upholding opposite interests, represented by the two superpowers of the world -- the united states and the soviet union".

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in New York for UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 1, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister and chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly, arrived in new york by air this evening.

arriving by the same plane were some advisers and staff of the chinese delegation.

they were warmly greeted at the airport by reis malile, albanian vice-foreign minister and vice-chairman of the albanian delegation, and rako naco, albanian permanent representative to the united nations.

present also were huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives, and other members of the chinese delegation.

present also were tang ming-chao, under secretary-general of the united nations, and mohamed tabiti, u.n. assistant chief of protocol.

chiao kuan-hua flew here via bucharest and paris. during his brief stopover at the airport of the romanian capital this noon, he was met and seen off by nicolae ecobescu, vice-foreign minister of romania, and petrescu, acting director of the second department of the romanian

foreign ministry. chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also there.

at the paris airport, he was met and seen off by chinese ambassador to france huang chen and counsellor tien chih-tung today.

CHINA AND US

American Friends Hold Meeting in New York to Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 30, 1972)

a meeting was held in new york today to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. it was sponsored by the united states-china people's friendship association and more than ten other american people's organizations for friendship with china in the city.

present at the meeting were about 800 people of various circles in new york and from some other cities on the east coast.

at the meeting place were hung a streamer written in chinese and english "warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china" as well as huge slogans "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the united states exclamation" on the rostrum were a portrait of chairman mao and the national flag of the people's republic of china. bouquets and flower baskets were sent to the meeting by some organizations.

the meeting was addressed by a member of the committee of various circles in eastern united states in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, youth, afro-american and workers' representatives of u.s.-china friendship organizations, american nationals of chinese descent and overseas chinese. they acclaimed the numerous achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao on various fronts in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they expressed their readiness to make efforts for further promotion of understanding and friendship between the peoples of the united states and china.

chang ying, counsellor, and other members, of the permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations, were present at the meeting.

in the corridors of the meeting place were put on display over 100 photos showing china's achievements in industry and agriculture as well as in science and culture.

at the end of the meeting was shown a chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Ying-chao, Kang Ke-ching Meet and Fete Friendly American Personage Frances Roots Hadden and Her Husband

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1972)

chou en-lai, permier, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrades teng ying-chao and kang ke-ching, this evening met and feted friendly american personage frances roots hadden and her husband richard m. hadden. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were wang kuo-chuan, yu hui-yung, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, wang chuan-pin, hu hung-fan, shan ta-chi, chi chao-chu, yao chin-jung and chao chun-sheng.

American Associate Professor and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1972)

victor william sidel, american associate professor of public health, and his wife wound up their visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including kao chin-o, fan kuang, chang wei-hsun, as well as ma hai-teh (george hatem) and su fei.

during their stay in peking, the couple visited a people's commune, a factory, a hospital and a school.

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